

HÔTEL DE VILLE, TOURS : PRINCIPAL FAÇADE.

MODERN TOWN-HALLS OF FRANCE: THEIR PLANNING, DECORATION, AND EQUIPMENT.

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By FREDK. R. HIORNS [A.], *Godwin Bursar 1905.*

PART V.—THE HÔTEL DE VILLE, TOURS.

THE ancient city of Tours, on the bank of the river Loire, was once the capital of the Turones, conquered by Caesar in the year 55 B.C. In the fifth century it became the capital of the Third Lyonnaise, and is now, after many vicissitudes, the chief town of the French department of Indre-et-Loire. For some time previous to 1204, when it was annexed to the French Crown, it formed a part of the English dominions, and has continued since a much favoured resort of English people. The city is situated 145 miles south-west of Paris, and has about sixty-five thousand inhabitants. The newer portions possess some fine roads, elegant and stately buildings, and spacious and pleasant promenades and gardens. Two magnificent roads intersect it about the centre, one comprising the Boulevards Heurteloup and Béranger, going from east to west, and the other consisting of the Avenue de Grammont and the Rue Royale, going from south to north in a perfectly straight line for a length of over two miles from the river Cher to the Loire, and continuing there in the well-known Pont de Tours—a bridge nearly fifteen hundred feet in length.

The Cathedral Church of this archiepiscopal see is of very old foundation, dating apparently from the fourth century, being burnt down in the sixth and rebuilt by Gregory of Tours, and again burnt down in the twelfth; after which it was reconstructed somewhat slowly, and finally completed in the year 1550. Much of the work here is of interest, and the unusual and rather weird towers which flank the west front were built by Henry V. of

England. Near the Cathedral are the remains of the reputed castle of Henry II. (also of England), now incorporated in the Guise Barracks. The Castle of Plessis-les-Tours, built by Louis XI., and where he principally resided, is about one mile west of the city. The much more famous Chateau de Blois, built by Louis XII. and François I., and associated chiefly with Catherine de Médicis, is also on the bank of the Loire, about thirty-five miles N.E. of Tours.

Many distinguished men have been born at Tours, including, among others, Cardinal Amboise, Prime Minister of Louis XII.; Rapin, and Honoré de Balzac, the novelist; while René Descartes also was a native of Touraine.

The new Hôtel de Ville is situated on an extremely fine site (as will be seen by a reference to the general view), at the junction of the two main roads before referred to. The very large open square which occurs at this point makes the situation of the building, from the standpoint of effect, about as near the ideal as could be desired in the heart of a city, and the architect might well be envied his opportunity.

The construction of the building was commenced in 1896 and completed in 1904. The architect was M. Victor Laloux, of Paris, one of the architects to the French Government. I was not fortunate enough to obtain information about the building from any official architectural source, and the following are merely notes made during a somewhat hurried and restricted inspection of the building. One regrets to give such scanty particulars of so scholarly and beautiful a *monument*.

The exterior facing of the elevations is of a white freestone and the roofs are slated—with the characteristic lead and zinc flashings to the mansards and turret.

The main entrance is in the centre of the principal façade, with the great reception rooms and the Municipal Council Chamber occupying the full width of this front at the first-floor level.

The general placing of the more important apartments, main vestibule, principal staircase, and reception gallery and rooms is very similar in arrangement to those in the Hôtels de Ville at Neuilly and Versailles, the general disposition of which can be seen by reference to the plans of those buildings, and can be followed up in the views given of the building now under consideration.

The administrative and minor offices occur chiefly on the ground and mezzanine floors, as is usual in these buildings.

The Great Entrance Vestibule is entirely faced in white freestone, including the elliptical barrel-vaulted ceiling, which has groined intersections from the entrance doorways and the arcading springing from an "order" in Roman Doric. There are four statues of carved freestone set in niches in the walls, apparently representing "Warfare," "Charity," "Literature," and "Painting." The hanging arc lamps here and others in the staircase hall and the upper Galerie des Fêtes are of bronze. The entrance doors are of painted wood, the floor of stone and tiling.

At the ends of this vestibule are through carriage-ways under the building used during receptions, weddings, &c.; an arrangement also found at the Hotel de Ville of Paris. [See view of vestibule and principal façade.] These also are faced with freestone. The same remark applies to the great staircase hall throughout, the walls, stairs, and the square cupola. The proportions of the hall are considerable and fine in scale. The central part of the cupola is flat (truncated pyramid), with four sloping sides, boldly panelled and carved, springing from the modillioned cornice of the Corinthian order of the upper stage, and penetrated by circular windows (one on each side).

The Doric character is retained in the ground-floor stage, in continuation of the treatment of the vestibule. The floors and landings are of stone and tiling as before. The windows

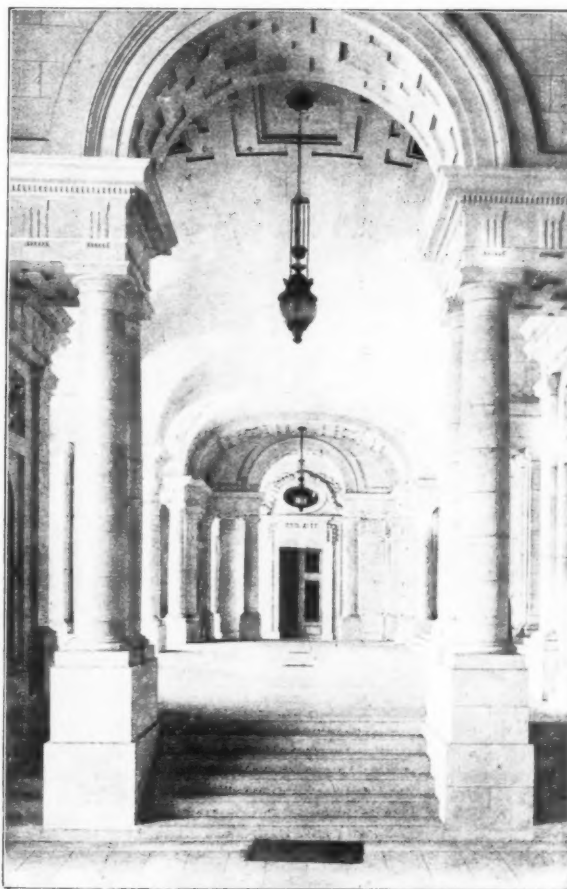
are glazed with plain glass. At the top of the staircase is the Galerie des Fêtes, with stone walls, barrel-vaulted ceiling, and central cupola in a bold and simple architectural treatment, and with a floor of stone and tile.

On the axial line of the staircase, and facing it, is the principal doorway to the Salle des Fêtes, which, together with the doorways into the Salle des Mariages and the Council Chamber at the extreme ends of this corridor, are well worthy of note.

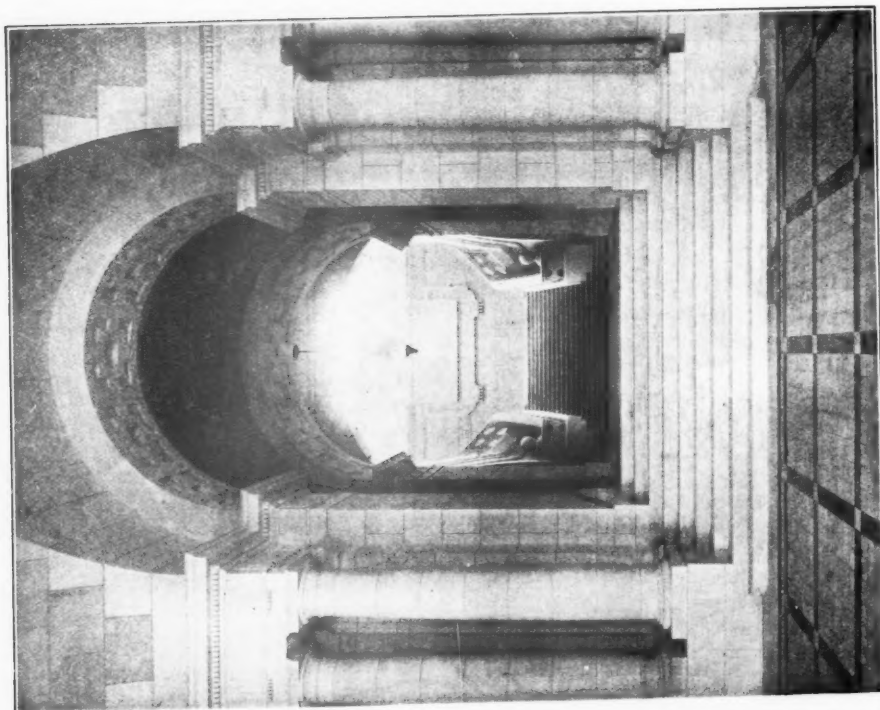
The Salle des Fêtes is of the full length of this corridor and of the central portion of the principal façade, and has an entrance near each end as well as in the centre. On the opposite side of the corridor are the apartments of the adjoints, &c.

The treatment of the Salle des Fêtes is well shown in the illustration. The general colour scheme is in buff, green, and gold. The barrel ceiling and the walls are embellished with richly modelled ornament and panels containing paintings after the manner of the Hotel de Ville of Paris. The subjects of those in the ceiling are both allegorical and historical, introducing some of the kings and queens of France. The portraits set in panels on the internal side wall show Balzac, Descartes, Rabelais, and Alfred de Vigny, who appear to have been natives of or otherwise connected with the city of Tours. Electric lamps are ranged round the cornice, and there are bracket electroliers on the lower part of the walls. The furniture is of gilded wood upholstered in green and gold silk. The doors open at one end into the Salle des Mariages; at the other into the Municipal Council Chamber.

The Salle des Mariages has walls panelled in wood for a height of about eight feet, with wall paintings above, and a richly modelled ceiling and cornice with circular panel paintings. The colouring of the dado, doors, and other woodwork is of a sage green, with general decorations above in ivory white and gold. The floor is of polished oak. Some of the wall paintings are treated in a very modern spirit, while those filling the large niche at the end of the room behind the dais are allegorical and illustrative of the genius of Tours, and again introduce into the composition Richelieu, Descartes, Rabelais, Balzac, a mayor of the town, and other notable personages. These latter are by Eugène Chirion (1902).



HÔTEL DE VILLE, TOURS: ENTRANCE VESTIBULE—END VIEW FROM CARRIAGE-WAY.

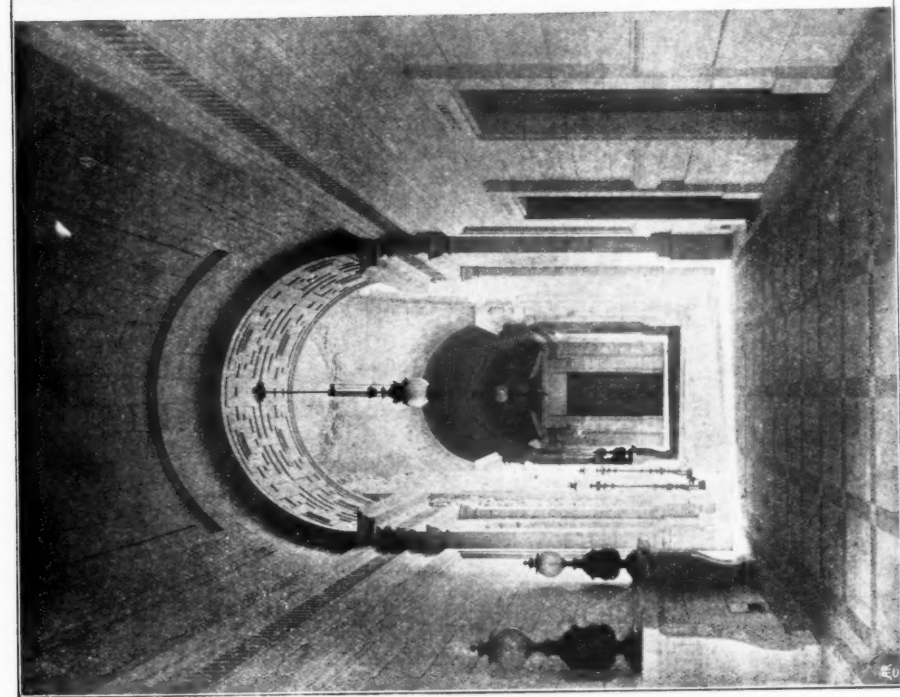


PRINCIPAL STAIRCASE AS VIEWED FROM ENTRANCE VESTIBULE.

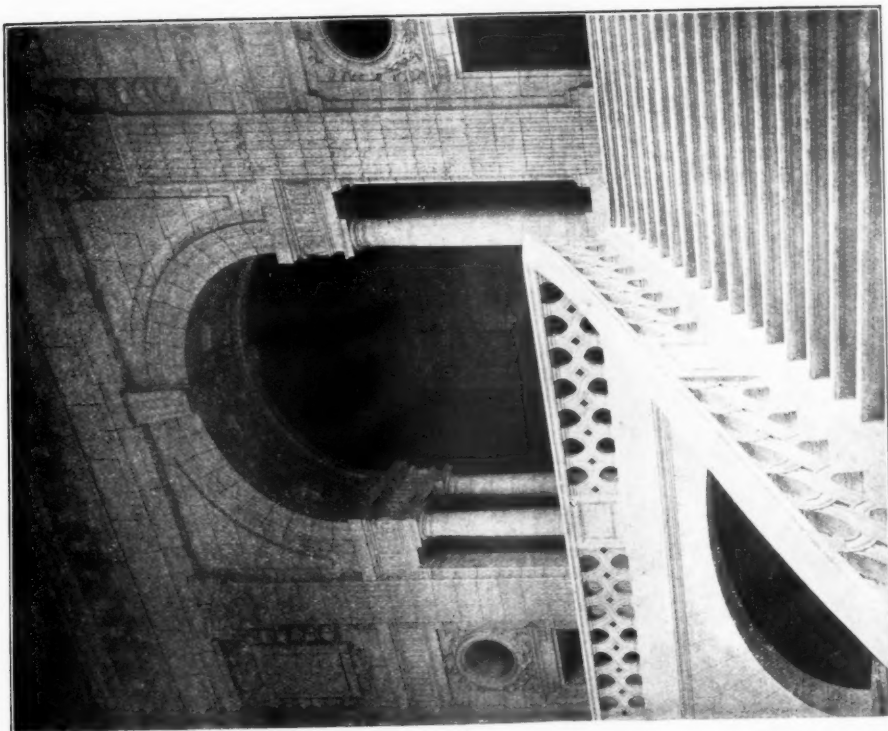


DETAIL VIEW AT ANGLE OF PRINCIPAL FACADE.

HÔTEL DE VILLE, TOURS.



THE GALERIE DES FÊTES (FIRST FLOOR).



UPPER PART OF MAIN STAIRCASE (OPENING ON TO GALERIE DES FÊTES).

HÔTEL DE VILLE, TOURS.

The difference in the style and treatment of these paintings is perhaps not quite satisfactory. A panel on one of the walls records the fact that the first stone of the new building was laid by President Faure. The furniture is of dark wood upholstered in green velvet. The chimney-piece appears to be of modelled plaster.

The Cabinet of the Mayor opens off the end of the room next the *daïs*.

The Municipal Council Chamber is very similar in size and treatment to the *Salle des Mariages*, which it balances at the opposite end of the building (projecting pavilions of front



HOTEL DE VILLE, TOURS: THE SALLE DES FÊTES.

façade). Instead of paintings on the walls above the dado, the panels are filled in with what appears to be tapestry of a conventional decorative pattern in blue on a yellowish ground. The ceiling is deeply and richly panelled with general colouring, mainly in ivory white and gold (but without paintings), the arms of the town occupying the centre in heraldic colours. There are three fine paintings by Paul Laurens filling the niches at the back of the room, "Scenes in the Life of Joan of Arc." The seating for the Councillors, thirty-four in number, is arranged on the horseshoe plan, separated by a balustrade from the public seating, which occupies the back of the room on the same general floor level. The Press table is placed in the same space. The Mayor, three adjoints, and the secretary occupy the platform. The furniture, *daïs*, &c., are of dark oak, with upholstery in sage green, and a plain felt cloth

of the same colour covers the tables, the tops of which are flat. The central space is covered with a fine carpet.

The heating and ventilation of the building appeared to follow the principles adopted in the "Mairies" already described.

CONCLUSIONS.

In concluding these notes on what is undoubtedly an interesting and important class of buildings in France, it may perhaps be well briefly to record the more prominent impressions left by their inspection. These may be summed up as follows, though the last three points apply almost equally to French buildings generally of a public character:--

1. That administrative requirements and accommodation in the modern French town-hall are not so complicated or extensive as in England.

2. That a much larger proportion of area and space is devoted to the principal entrance vestibule, staircase, and reception apartments, allowing of their being arranged on a more grandiose plan.

3. That colour decoration, wall paintings, and internal sculpture are characteristic features, almost universally applied, on which considerable sums of money are expended.

4. That the collaboration of architects, painters, and sculptors is practised to a greater extent than in England.

Utilitarian considerations certainly do not obtrude themselves with the same prominence in these buildings as they do with us. One misses the large suites of offices required by the departments of town clerk, surveyor, accountant, medical officer, and other important officials attached to English municipal administration, and which hardly take second place in visible importance to the apartments of the Council in the planning of our own town-halls. The provision made for civic receptions is a secondary consideration with us. In France the relative values seem reversed. While the administrative requirements are less extensive and important as far as they appear to the eye, the areas devoted to ceremonial and reception uses are allotted on a most generous scale, and planned to provide imposing and striking architectural effects. A reference to the plans shows at once the large proportion, both in area and cubical contents, devoted to the entrance vestibule, hall, principal staircase, and Council Chamber and reception rooms, and that these apartments present admirable opportunities for architectural and decorative treatment.

The use made of the town-halls of France for the celebration of civil marriages, apart from the other social aspects of these institutions, would naturally result in greater attention being given to considerations of effect than our own more utilitarian conditions demand.

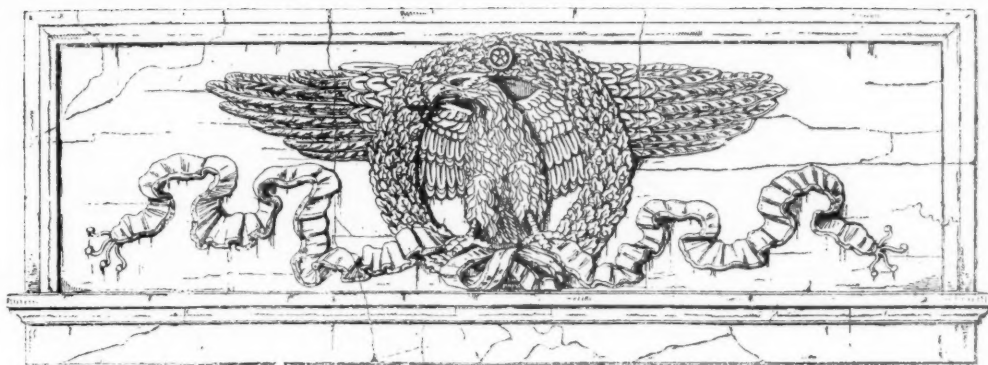
The practice, too, in France, of designing the principal apartments more or less as receptacles for elaborate schemes of colour decoration, paintings, modelled ornament, and frequently of sculpture, leads to interesting results. The services of talented contemporary artists are enlisted to produce representations on walls and ceilings of scenes in national or local history and other subjects calculated to inspire succeeding generations with pride in their country's genius and power. The sympathetic interest of the Government in the advancement of the arts gives doubtless great encouragement to such a policy. The result is that the modern French town-hall is a type of building of distinctive character and interest—useful, dignified, and beautiful—of which the municipalities concerned have reason to be proud. It expresses, again, that happy combination of utility and art which appears to be the birthright of the nation.

It only remains for me to express my deep obligation to the various gentlemen who so

kindly granted me assistance in these investigations and supplied me with plans and other information respecting the buildings I visited. Among these perhaps I may specially mention Messieurs the Mayors of Versailles and Neuilly; Monsieur Bouvard, Directeur des Services d'Architecture to the City of Paris [*Hon. Corr. M.*]; Monsieur l'Inspecteur-en-Chef des Beaux-Arts, City of Paris; Monsieur Formige, Architect to the Hôtel de Ville, Paris; Monsieur V. Dutocq, Architect of the Hôtel de Ville, Neuilly; Monsieur H. Le Grand, Architect of the Hôtel de Ville, Versailles; Monsieur Dulong, successor to Monsieur Rouyer as Architect to the Mairie du X^e Arrondissement, Paris; MM. Dupont and Poivert, Architects of the Hotel de Ville, Sens; the "Secrétaire-Général" of the Hotels de Ville at Versailles, Sens, and Tours; and Monsieur L. Chemin at the Hôtel de Ville, Paris. I have also to thank Mr. H. Heathcote Statham for kind advice in the selection of some of the buildings visited.



MAIRIE DU X^e ARRONDISSEMENT, PARIS.
[See pp. 132-140.]



ARCHITECTURAL JOURNALISM.

By MAURICE B. ADAMS [F.].

Read before the Northern Architectural Association, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 20th February 1907.

I DO not propose to indulge in personal reminiscences, though perhaps such a Paper might pass the hour more interestingly than the precise programme immediately in view. From the Pugin-Barry controversy onwards it has formed part of my business to come into contact with a number of people more or less known to fame in the architectural world, and to hear an array of stories told about architects and professional concerns. Through flux of time, naturally enough, several of the opinions so expressed, and the experiences thus confided, relate to those who have passed away—men reckoned notable personages during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The disinterested characters and kindly dispositions of some of these remain delightfully green in one's memory; a few, otherwise distinguished, exist far less pleasantly fresh in our recollections. I must relinquish what I could but think a considerable temptation thus to repeople the stage with such old friends and familiar individualities, because we must not overlook susceptibilities likely to be wounded by such a recapitulation. Tales, too, told perhaps at the expense of the living, might engender an affront with those whom they most concern. The safer course, therefore, will be to avoid all confabulations of this nature, and so I will commence my subject with an abstract proposition.

What is the relation of architectural journalism to architecture as a living art; and is the influence of the professional Press conducive to its progress or not? *A priori*, the answer must depend upon two things, viz. a just understanding of architecture as now practised, and a proper appreciation of the legitimate sphere of journalism. It will, at starting, be incidental to our inquiry if we also briefly indulge in a little introspection. The modern architect has been evolved concurrently with the growth of professional journalism; the two have developed side by side. They appear to be inseparable, and certainly act and react each upon the other. We may do well, therefore, to make a note of that circumstance. Moreover, we cannot fail to acknowledge the fact that the best architecture which the world has universally recognised was erected ages before the days of newspapers or professional architects, and most of it dates long prior to the invention of the printing press. The very name of "architect" does not even appear to have been in use in England any way till early in the sixteenth century, though it came into vogue rather sooner perhaps in Italy. "Ingeniator" was the designation given

to King Henry II.'s master mason Alnoth; and in the thirteenth century this term might have been applied to others and equally to Pierre de Montreuil whom records describe as the head of an association of workmen engaged in designing and erecting the Chapel of the Virgin at Saint-Germain des Prés, in which church he lies buried. An inscription on the south porch of Santa Maria Maggiore, Bergamo, names its designer as "Magister" Johanes Campiglio 1360. These worthies were salaried officials employed by patrons, however, but not appointed, of course, by county councils as functionaries to engineer an architectural bureau, which makes a difference. We have also to remember that the arts flourished in their highest forms unaided by Academical displays or popular gallery shows. The noblest triumphs of masterly building and the "supreme of earthly masonry" had grown mellow by age centuries on end before professors of architecture found a vocation or lecturers on art flourished on a syllabus. Preachers of old time are of course familiar in ancient history, and sermons, I suppose, will be delivered till the end of all things. This, in passing, reminds me of a second-rate literary acquaintance of considerable pretensions who one day made some critical observations to a well-known Canon famous for his preaching abilities, and asserted that ere long sermons would become obsolete because as arid ineptitudes they caused so much waste of time. My clerical friend retorted that "sermons would be needed so long as 'bookmaking' remained a recognised trade." Compilers of books have been termed "bookies." Bernard Shaw, after alluding to the mistakes made by the Great Architect of the Universe, with characteristic modesty called art critics "Press parasites," a classification in which Whistler probably voted Ruskin; and Marie Corelli, who has given a tone to Shakespeare's birthplace, holds the journalist in scorn by refusing to furnish her fiction to be reviewed. Preachers proverbially go by the name of "sign-posts" in the West of England, "ever giving directions, but never proceeding themselves"—"sky-pilots," in fact: while a further unconventional commonplace describes the newspaper man as a "penny-a-liner." Nevertheless, the predestinated way of artistic achievement is of necessity marked by milestones in order that the learner along the road may trace the evolution and localisation of style both in literature and in art. The annotator of architectural periods thus fulfils a useful function, though it is fashionable to decry him and his wares as useless baggage. The pæan of the professorial pundit, so high in favour, serves to kindle interest and inspire enthusiasm; while last, but not least, the professional journalist takes a modest part in the propaganda of the hour, and furnishes the architect with one of the best means of education ready to his hand. Perhaps the journalist has the advantage, seeing that his audience is not restricted by four walls. Journalism certainly has its attractions, too, for the practitioner who now and again delights to dabble with the pen, however much he may rightly dread being thought merely a preacher. William Burges, when speaking disparagingly to me about a lecturing busybody then enjoying the heyday of a very lucrative practice, observed, "When So-and-so went into an architect's office a born popular preacher was spoiled." Burges, an exquisite writer and a facile lecturer, replete with a knowledge of the grammar of his art, was one of the first to insist upon the risk of artistic intuitiveness being stunted by a surfeit of the dry bones of glossological archæology. He foresaw that no advance in living art could be possible by the process of laboriously reproducing the letter of past modes and styles. Since his day the up-to-daters have wandered away from the leading-strings of good taste, ignoring precedents, and, proceeding under a vulgar misapprehension, have presumed that precocious newness might pass as a substitute for artistic originality. Adroit as such ingenuity of manipulation may occasionally be, it is at best only a kind of cleverness quite alien to dignity, subversive of breadth, speedily culminating in becoming absurd. The consummation of the queer, only so lately the fashion, has, we hope, seen its climax in the topsyturvydom of design

which must be ineffably repellent to cultivated minds. The headlines of sensational journalism and snippety paragraphs are of a like kind, ephemeral as a catch-penny, and quite as useless. The journalist has to restrain his extravagance if good work is to result, and the architect must guard his imaginative faculties if his conceptions are to be accepted as successes. The immature by culture alone can learn to eschew the liberties of wanton excess in either calling, and so be prevented from running wild or drifting rudderless to ruin. *A propos* of those who ignore rules and attempt designing on strictly novel lines, guided solely by their own unaided conceit, Hogarth published a satire illustrating the inhabitants of the Moon showing their horrid catastrophes resulting in monstrosities. You will also recall his other well-known plate wherein the absurdities arrived at by ignoring the laws of perspective are so graphically depicted. These trite conclusions spring unbidden to the mind as equally applicable to both the classes of people we are thinking about. To achieve distinction and compass success both of them must possess inborn qualities beyond the scope of extraneous acquisition, and to this extent at least both are identical. The architect and the journalist must further coincide in recognising contemporary conditions as men of affairs, perforce realising that the limit of their opportunities cannot fail to be largely influenced, not only by their particular environments, but by their individual proclivities. Foremost, it is incumbent upon the newspaper reviewer to take a wide view of things and cultivate a catholicity of taste. Architects are prone to work, perhaps, in a narrower groove. In all callings the capable man can readily be recognised from the dubious dolt by his resourcefulness in selecting methods and adapting ways and means appropriate to each problem as it arises. This, in short, is a faculty naturally of the first consequence, being the best evidence available that the head of a man is fittingly adjusted to his shoulders. With the crank and faddist it may be assumed that there is generally to be found a screw loose somewhere. A born architect never knows when his art impulse first began, and it has been said that "an artist's career always begins to-morrow." But then, however true that saying may be, the architect, as a practical master builder, is perpetually engaged in proceedings permeated with the actualities of to-day. It is difficult, therefore, to appreciate the questionable wisdom of some wisecracks who pretend such relentlessness against all certificates whatsoever in regard to architectural proficiency. The receipt of any diploma will not certainly initiate any artistic inspiration; and I admit that no examination in ethics can ensure a capability for good design; but such a test as is possible in building proficiency does not necessarily turn an artistic student into what has been called a "building barrister." This incisive term was invented by a well-known professorial Fellow of the Institute, a copious writer and conspicuous art-class teacher, to describe his professional brethren, referring to them as "special pleaders of an organised and would-be privileged corporation," overlaying the dreary work of artisan drudges with the supercilious trick and grimace of art, mistaking that for architecture, as if the architecture of the past, from the Parthenon to Westminster Abbey, consisted of a superficial veneer. We fully concur with him that design is not, and never can be, the abstract exercise of a faculty *plus* a pair of compasses; but it must be the insight as to the capabilities of material for expression when submitted to certain forms of handiwork, the imaginative foresight which comes of the designer's experience of his former results. One cannot too often repeat that texture distinguishes good architecture from mere building; and the journalist reiterates this fact, adding another as to the need of breadth, and repeating the claims of good proportion, with an insistence which is liable to be wearisome. But for all this humble endeavour, the petulant party, who fancies himself in advance of his fellows, turns round on the Press, as if it could be held responsible for the inherent shortcomings of architects themselves. The

complaint referred to implies that all pictorial prints are inadequate, or something worse; and so the journals are harmful and blameworthy. This is unreasonable, because, however sensible of texture the draughtsman may be, no illustration, photographic or otherwise, can actually depict a subtle quality only to be realised in the building itself, where more often than not it will be found wanting. All perspectives and representations in the flat are condemned. Butterfield told me that he objected to such drawings because they did not produce the effect of a building such as was obtained by walking round it. This objection was not convincing. The model to scale is the alternative advocated; and though the model has many advantages, it has its distinct limitations. Doctor it up as skilfully as you may in sand, plaster, and paint, the quality of texture eludes your grasp; and while you seek redemption in thus "working in the round" it is quite as easy to fake a plastic model as a drawing, adding a deceptive attractiveness just as often as not. False impressions are given by models as readily as by studies that are "passed off" on clients as "sketch designs." Burges said, "It matters little if you do deceive your client, but take care you do not deceive yourselves." He was man of the world enough to remind us that "half-a-crown is to be found at the bottom of most things," especially the "arty" model. He likewise recognised what a fraud the modern pupilage system has been. His summary of its possibilities was expressed with a degree of cynical asperity when he wrote that a young architect might thereby be prepared to make money, bring up a family, become a churchwarden, and, above all, be pronounced "warm" on leaving this mortal sphere, bequeathing to the world a name written in water. Perhaps the memorials of such a practitioner might befittingly be interred in the back volumes of the Building Papers, there recorded through the medium of process prints. Be that as it may, no doubt can exist that the failure of the pupilage cooking trade has been continually exposed by the professional Press, and the most thorough-going and consistent advocates of the Day-School movement have been found among architectural journalists. Speaking personally on this point without egotism, I may claim to have initiated the transfer of the Architectural Museum to the Architectural Association for the sole purpose of placing the Tufon-street Day School on a sufficient basis to give it the chance of developing into the splendid success which it has since secured. We are advised by our friends not to allow the profundities of the profuse to deceive us. We are fully alive to the fact that the best schooling syllabus, the most complete book knowledge, and the most efficient "art and crafties" workshop curriculum are merely stepping-stones towards an end. It is only possible to digest a limited amount of such limitless advantage; and everybody knows the transient qualities of any process of cram. We have all heard of the Irish veterinary surgeon who sent in his bill "for curing your pony till he died." The ordinary pupil runs no risk of this kind, for he has to pick up personally as best he may all the knowledge he is likely to get in an ordinary office. Principals perhaps, as a rule, do little beyond pocketing the premium. The Day School does afford a systematic method by which the pupil can learn from qualified teachers, who may ennoble the mind by the sustaining qualities of patient instruction, and very possibly inspire the taste too.

It is hardly practicable to define the vocation of an architect with exactitude nowadays. The definition issued by the American Institute led to no little adverse comment, and I have not seen any attempt to fix the limitations of a technical journalist. Sometimes people fancy that he has taken up this kind of work, having failed at all else. The far-reaching influence of a nobly designed building is anyhow beyond reckoning, and the same, too, may be said of the power of a capable Press. If we assert that the English papers are second to none, it is perhaps no more than facts justify. No one realises the shortcomings of his trade better than the publicist, particularly should he chance to be an adept in his craft. Whether architecture is recognised as chiefly replete with poetic possibilities, or is treated as a prosaic building business,

to be enlivened only by the occasional contentious niceties of professional politics—to whichever side you attribute the most importance you are considerably indebted to the good offices of the journalist. This is sometimes not so fully acknowledged as might be expected, but in any event you will agree that we all owe a debt of gratitude to the enterprising secretaries of our several Societies for annually arranging their sessional programmes and discussions, thereby adding to the dissemination of knowledge and the common stock of technical information. Public interest also in architectural matters is augmented in no small degree by these means, largely, I may add, by the help of the journals.

Now and again only, however, does it happen that some more venturesome spirit than the rest, gifted, it may be, with a nimble mind and presenting, perhaps, an attractive personality, propounds some paradoxical revelation, and to this end assumes a truculent air, riding a-tilt at generally accepted conclusions, and thus, for the nonce, unseats our common complacency and sets people thinking. A welcome ever awaits such an intellectual libertine, either in the press, in the pulpit, or on the platform—one who can capably arouse the lethargic quintessence of his fellows and startle their latent powers of combativeness into activity. Nothing can be more dismal than to drone on, treating a daily task as a drudgery. Even the unrestrained prodigality of *L'Art Nouveau* obtained recognition as an attempt to emancipate applied design from antiquated senility. To preach with perspicuity belongs not to the many, and to practise with distinction comes only to the few. Their little heaven must be looked to for the leavening of the whole lump. With this purpose the architectural Press stands for a good deal, and by its means the chiefs in the profession for the time being are brought into touch with the unseen countless numbers of inarticulate workers, who are thus influenced for the better. In a sense, of course, the immediate result perhaps is incomparable with the old traditional guidance which has for ever been lost. The patriarchal personal influence and primitive receptivity of the learner, too, are numbered with the past. In the thick of competitive claims for the mastery and the strident demands of labour it is somewhat remarkable to note how firmly conservative instincts intrude and reassert themselves even among so-called emancipated individuals who take a foremost place as convinced Progressives. The fallacy of one-sided and over-belauded Free Trade is an instance in point. Personally I pride myself on a splendid set of prejudices, and confess a predilection for old-fashioned ways. New journalism does not attract me with its "hidden treasure" and "missing grandmother" competitions. It was therefore with considerable diffidence that I accepted the invitation to read a Paper on architectural journalism, notwithstanding what may be called my accumulation of prolonged connection with the Press, for I may be behind the times. I presume that the suggestion that I should say something on the subject originated in a knowledge of my thirty-five years' intimate acquaintance and personal experience, which for a practising architect engaged also in such a project is, I believe, unique—anyway in this country. No one appears to have thought journalism in relation to architecture needed talking about, and the adaptability of the subject to a Sessional Paper, so far as I know, has never been tried before. Hitherto I have refrained from alluding to the matter in public, preferring to let the work accomplished in this regard speak for itself; and this, for one thing, is why I have left to others the opportunity of responding on behalf of the Press. It is doubtful if anything remains for me usefully to say. A novice quite likely might tell you more than can be reasonably expected from one growing mature in the journalistic calling. The financial aspect of the matter I do not contemplate discussing, and the mechanical details of newspaper production are already well known. I hold no brief on behalf of the professional Press. These publications require no apology at my hands. They appear to be very flourishing, and far from degenerating into a moribund condition. When they have ceased to serve their mission

death will gather in all that remains of their enterprise and service. The staple pabulum of all class journals naturally has to be sought in professional politics and fiduciary economics. Without advertisement revenue no paper could exist a day. The merit and variety of the illustrations comprise their chief interest and permanent value. But beyond the scope of the immediate needs of the business of the architect, the surveyor, and the builder, a much wider question, as you will presently see, is involved in the prosperity of the architectural Press. We need not stay to find the least common denominator in determining where the evils resulting from these periodicals commence or where their possible good may end. That knowledge would be of little use even if found. It is far more to the purpose to remember what Professor Armstrong said about the imminence of education: "Interest cannot always be maintained at bursting point; in school, as in the world, uninteresting work must be done sometimes, and in point of fact it is most important to acquire the art of doing uninteresting work in a serious and determined way." It would surpass the wit of man to make every number of any serial publication come up to one invariable standard of excellence, and only when uniformity of deadly dullness sets in can it be said that a just cause for complaint arises. A margin of merit must be conceded. And, further, in criticising the journals, as everybody has a right to do, people so often overlook the fact that things in which they chance to be particularly interested are the very subjects which others care nothing about, and *vice versa*. The best of us are apt to take too restricted a view, curtailing our energies to personal interests, and so overlook much that is going on around us. I doubt if even the most alert prognosticator can foresee or trace with any exactitude the precise goal to which all the educational activity of the present time is tending. Suffice for us to know that trades and manufacturing processes are being revolutionised, and, amidst the immense potentialities of technical training, are being extended and advanced both at home and abroad, thus influencing the destinies of nations after a fashion, and on a scale unknown to previous generations. From whatever standpoint we view these things, they are beyond our control, and we shall do well to waste no time hankering after primitive traditional customs and patriarchal feudalism. The old order has become absolutely incompatible with contemporary economics, Fabian or otherwise. Our immediate concern is as clear as noonday; building workers must be brought into unison. Municipal trading schemes, Direct Labour undertakings, and syndicate combines may do much, but they are not likely to corner the building industry just at present. County councils, like commercial Trust Syndicates, have, however, journals of their own to promote their own ends. The architect with an eye to coming events cannot afford to ignore the necessity of looking to his bearings, least of all to dispense with the journals of his professional class. His paramount influence as an artist is a very valuable and essential asset, convincing enough up to a certain point; but the only footing upon which he may safely rely as a stand-by is his function and ability as chief builder and master of the works, qualified as a building expert capable of holding his own in the open market, equal to difficult constructional problems, economic modes of building, and able to protect his client's interests when dealing with enterprising contractors. All this is so well understood, and so mundane, that even a journalist might perhaps blush at such a recapitulation of the obvious. But, for all that, the architect must learn to wake up, and it is hardly necessary to remind him through you what a stupendous concern the building industry has become, and what a different affair the trade of a builder is now from what it used to be only a few years ago. Remember the multitudinous interests thus embraced and how many of them are individually antagonistic, competing in almost every grade in the stress of stern reality. The architect has the best of reasons for knowing what cutting competitors will do, and the journals are fully acquainted with the every-day struggle for existence. How is all this gradually affecting the architect?

Engineers and specialists of every variety, including the so-called Guilds of Art Workers and Crafts, are all uniting in some way or another to wrest the architect's vocation from him and insinuate his end as a mere superfluity. The more affluent members of our profession may think lightly of such inroads, treating them as of no importance. Not so the rank and file, who can plainly see what this process, which is being encouraged, really means, first in one direction and then in another, till one's opportunities become smaller by degrees and rapidly less, not only for "designing in beauty and building with truth," but in the meantime the architect's bread-and-cheese chances may be said to stand in jeopardy every hour. I am not a pessimist, but as a journalist I may attempt to put into plain terms what so many must have in their minds. It may be that what folks in Newcastle are thinking to-day the world will be thinking to-morrow.

Consider the position after a broad view of what is going on in almost every centre of activity with Polytechnics, Arts and Science schools, Crafts classes and Trades colleges, all crowded like busy hives of industry, creating a throng of either co-operators with architects or competitors against them. No solution whatever will be arrived at by being supercilious, because the architect must become alive to the ultimate problem involved. He cannot afford either to ignore or stand aloof in this movement if he is to secure a hold on the wider issues of our national life. The professional journals constitute a much more intimate factor in this regard than perhaps may have occurred to you before, and it is evident that, among the vast concourse of students and teachers comprehended in the Higher Educational Scheme just alluded to, there exists an untold number of readers for whom the building papers have a very real interest.

Beyond this, again, there is the power of the Press in influencing public judgment; and often it would be impossible to obtain a hearing without the aid of journalists, who are said to hold the ears of King Demos in keeping. Modern intellectual, political, and social conditions differ totally from those prevailing in the days of the Plantagenets; and yet we are continually being lectured about the discrepancy of methods architecturally characteristic of the Middle Ages as compared with those of the reign of King Edward VII. Those who most harp on this string are the inconsistent people who never cease to bemoan caustically what they designate the inanities of the Gothic Revival. These also are the critics, too, who say that the architectural papers only serve to make the cribber's repository replete with an ever-increasing choice of patterns, and mostly bad ones at that, because, forsooth, the aforesaid candid grumblers mostly keep their own precious productions to themselves. Thus, on their own showing, they never give the reader even a rare chance of seeing how things ought to be done. This criticism about cribbing leaves my emotions quite untouched. I have seen too much of it done by every variety of architect, "twixt wind and water," to be moved on that account; and my experience is that those who make the most fuss about giving their brains to other people are the last persons in the world who run any real risk quite in that way. By continually publishing the best contemporary drawings of the most successful buildings, and in illustrating the designs chosen in current competitions, the professional periodicals serve an unquestionable service, to say nothing of the historic examples of all kinds so copiously given as standards for reference. This dissemination is not limited by any means to the cities and big centres of enterprise, seeing that individuals living in the most remote places are reached almost as readily, while architects and subscribers in our colonies have again and again told us how they look forward to see the journals as the mails arrive. We, too, at home, by the same means, are made acquainted with what is going on beyond the seas among our fellow workers who are engaged in developing countries in which many of our sons will have to make a home.

With this expansion almost every industry finds the need of one or more class journals,

and the tendency is to increase their number. They extend already far beyond the limitations of the particular businesses in which the architect is concerned. No doubt many of these minor papers, as more essentially trade journals, are dominated by strictly commercial ideas based on the rage for cheapness and actuated by a gross materialism determined by conditions depending upon facility of manufacture and a sterile system of decentralised labour, artificially allocated by Trade-Union shortsightedness, whereby the individual artificer is made part of a brainless machine, devoid of personality, and the victim of two opposing forces—viz. Labour Party protection on the one hand and cutting contracts with sweated foreign slop-work on the other. All this materially adds to the complication of all building operations, which by their very nature are sufficiently complex in themselves. Herein lies the ultimate issue for the architect, hereby making him essential for the practical success of all such undertakings, and thus consolidating his position as indispensable to the employer. It constitutes, in fact, the sheet-anchor of the position. This is why I am, at the risk of wearying by so much reiteration, insisting upon the folly of belittling the need of an architect's business qualifications, because it is so easy to deter artistically minded youths from becoming practically efficient in this direction, by disparaging the supreme necessity for a building expert—as an architect must obviously be—to supervise personally his own buildings. It may even be true that a none too scrupulous contractor turns an architect into a sort of architectural policeman. Everybody knows what I mean. It is a distasteful experience enough, I am fully aware; but, after all, there is no examination test like it to teach an architect his business, and enable him to master the builder by becoming the actual Master Builder himself. With this enormous enlargement of the architect's duties thus necessitated by the growth of the multiplicity of concerns in relation to building affairs, the professional journal has grown proportionately in importance and has increased concurrently with the development of the professional architect all the world over. By the almost plethoric list of foreign publications which I attach to this lecture a very fair idea will be obtained as to the truth of this assertion. The specimen numbers of the best of these 112 periodicals shown to-night have been garnered together from all parts of Europe, America, and the Colonies, so that you may see for yourselves how they compare with our British journals, and I think you will admit that such an assemblage makes a very interesting and novel display well worthy of your attention.

Class journalism has long outgrown the time when the papers first in the field presumed that the prescriptive rights of priority of occupation precluded friendly relations with newcomers. We have outlived such narrow ideas, for strenuous, uncompromising competition has levelled such notions to the rock-bottom of the problem, presenting but one inevitable solution, which, briefly stated, eventually means the survival of the fittest. In the meantime neighbourly rivalry and emulation fairly conducted afford the best available means conducive to wellbeing. I have not the remotest intention of instituting invidious comparisons between one periodical and another, either British or foreign. Each journal can, I dare say, give a good account of itself; and I am not inclined to set too high a value upon any of them, for their shortcomings are ever before me. I have reckoned some very valued friends during my journalistic experience among the members of the Press, and I could tell you some most amusing incidents which have come in my way relating to some of them. The gaiety of life is enhanced by diversities and contentions, while with some people their foibles constitute their greatest charm; folks are so very human after all. Even behind the screen of the imposing editorial "We" this is so at times. It has often occurred to me how remarkable it is that equally able individuals should entertain such diametrically contrary opinions about the merits or otherwise of the selfsame thing. There is, I suppose, no accounting for

people's tastes. Such is the habit of mankind. What a humdrum pellicle of a place this "valley of tears" would be if we all thought alike! Our journals would be duller than they sometimes are already. Much of their space is necessarily occupied with ephemeral matter answering the fugitive needs of the hour; but you will do well to note that, whatever power the Press may possess, it cannot make insignificance significant. I mean these papers have in the main to be recognised as records of other people's doings, and they reflect the best that is being produced at the time. On the whole, this agreeable task is well performed with a catholicity of selection, a regularity and an impartiality which at least commends itself and pleases the majority. There always remains a residuum who would like to have a paper all to themselves, and I dare say think they would do great things. Judged by an academic standard, or looked at through the barnacles of a cult, some of the illustrations are mediocre enough, it is true, unrelieved by freshness or artistic charm; but obviously great designers can be counted on the fingers, and distinguished works of art necessarily are few. An annual magazine might have leisure to collect and pick out the supreme, eliminating everything which does not count as excellent, though I doubt it. Somehow good, bad, and indifferent performances gain equal publicity, and this is precisely the distinguishing characteristic of each Royal Academy show, as in every other exhibition. The work of the most capable man even is unequal, and occasionally most disappointing. Weekly journals are primarily newspapers, and you cannot reasonably compare them with expensive magazines; but no monthly publication can compete with them in the matter of large circulation and thorough representation or up-to-date form. In passing judgment upon the relative value of any illustrations, it is clear that, though the subjects may lack artistic merit, they probably present an interest of another kind, perhaps as a planning scheme or some special kind of building of exceptional value to one class of reader, but of little use to another. The journals are very much what the profession is capable of making them. Taken as a whole, the work chosen for illustration, if not above the average standard, certainly is not below that level. The reports of meetings and reprints of Sessional Papers add immensely to their permanent importance, thereby reaching subscribers in all parts of the world. The public service rendered by the reviews which constantly appear in connection with architectural competitions is too evident to need elaboration, and so is the advantage accruing from the medium afforded in interchanging ideas by correspondents, and in circulating reports of legal cases connected with building enterprise. The Designing Club, inaugurated a quarter of a century ago in the *Building News*, has been such an unqualified success that perhaps I may be pardoned for specially alluding to it. There is a further feature of practical importance supplied by the leading periodicals yet deserving mention, and that is the occasional issue of measured drawings and details, or the reproduction of historic documents connected with ancient buildings, which are of incalculable value. Many an example subsequently ruined by fire or mutilated by bad restoration would have been left unrecorded but for such timely illustrations. As an instance in point, allusion may be made to the publication in the *Building News* for 26th October, 1888, of the drawing signed by Sir Christopher Wren and dated 1719, showing the north transept façade of Westminster Abbey as it stood prior to Wren's alterations, which appear set out on a flap attached to this same document. Those who knew the front previous to the rebuilding commenced by Sir Gilbert Scott and finished by Pearson, will remember the condition in which Wren left the fabric. The newly appointed Surveyor to the Abbey, Mr. W. R. Lethaby [F.], has evidently found this reproduction extremely useful. The evidence thus afforded also led to the examination of some other drawings of less importance left by Wren, and now in the possession of Mr. Sidney Lee [F.], who lent this eminently interesting one to the *Building News*. These drafts are referred to at length in Mr. Lethaby's delightful book, lately published, on the

Craftsmen of the Abbey, and he has likewise reprinted some measured drawings of parts of the church, originally given in the same journal, since when material changes in the work represented have occurred.

As years come and go, the gigantic growth of serial accumulations is inevitable, and many ingenious subscribers have endeavoured to cope with this vast aggregation by devising indices and file compendiums of their own with a view to classification. Perhaps the index printed with a paper every half-year furnishes, after all, the best means for reference, and when bound in a small folio such indices are easy of access, and can be cheaply preserved. Nothing could be more hopelessly unmanageable than a lot of bundles of unbound parts of any periodical. It must be largely composed of inconsequential matter; but on the other hand these volumes do contain considerable information which cannot be found elsewhere. The great point is to keep the indices for ready application so as to make the information accessible.

I will now endeavour, in conclusion, to supply a brief epitome of the genesis of class journalism as connected with building interests. The earliest technical periodical issued in this country, so far as I am aware, was the *Builders' Magazine* in 1786; but it only ran through one volume. George Cook, who combined the trade of a builder with the calling of an architect, was the editor. John Carter, whose name is familiar in connection with two or three architectural books of that time, did the illustrations. It may be convenient to recall some of his contemporaries, such as Bartolozzi, Piranesi, Fred Nash, and Halfpenny, who preceded Pugin, Mackenzie, and Le Keux as architectural draughtsmen and illustrators of eminence. Other attempts at journalism of this kind may have been attempted during the early years of the last century, but I could find nothing in the British Museum. Among the pioneer papers of which we possess copies are the *Mechanic's Magazine*, published in 1823; and about the same date the *Mechanic's Weekly Journal* was issued, followed ten years later by the *Architectural Magazine*, founded by Loudon; and this was the first exclusively architectural paper. Its illustrations resemble those in Loudon's familiar *Encyclopædia of Farm, Cottage, and Villa Architecture*, which came out in 1830. Interior work was included in the magazine, and furniture was made a leading feature. The editor penned a very voluminous introduction, and a Mr. Trotman opened with an essay on the Elementary Forms of Classic Architecture, with examples. Mr. William Rose, in a more enterprising spirit, discoursed on the advantages of the use of slate and iron in combination for domestic furniture, accompanied by drawings. The Duke of York's Column is illustrated by plans, elevations, and a perspective taken from below the steps looking from the Park towards Carlton House Terrace as designed by Benjamin Wyatt. It is interesting to note that in this same magazine descriptions occur of attempts which were then being made to start architectural societies in London, so that journalism for architects preceded their foundation. One coterie commenced to meet in Exeter Hall in 1831, followed by an association having for its object the "Study of Architecture and Archæology," while a third society existed primarily for the purpose of social dinners in a sort of professional "free and easy" or "small and early." As an outcome of these assemblies the Royal Institute of British Architects was founded in 1834. About thirteen years after that date the then rising generation of architects met in Lyon's Inn Hall, St. Mary-le-Strand, and constituted the Architectural Association.

The earliest weekly professional paper was called the *Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal*. It came out in 1837 from an address in King Street, Westminster, the price being 6d. Its get-up resembled a mechanic's print, with very sparse illustrations and a weakness for bridges as a stock subject. In 1840 a new periodical called the *Surveyor, Engineer, and Architect* appeared, and you will notice the inverse sequence adopted in its title. The price

was one shilling per month, giving lithographic illustrations devoted to plans and sections; and although the art department was of very secondary importance, the advance made was considerable over previous enterprises.

Alfred Bartholomew commenced the publication of *The Builder* in 1843, very much on the lines of Loudon's magazine, already alluded to, both as to shape and style. There were only a very few woodcut illustrations, devoted mainly to machinery and small buildings such as lodges and cottages, with occasional scraps of old detail drawn in the poor manner of the period. Its price was 3d. per week. The *Artizan* was started the same year, and in 1844 Weale's *Quarterly Papers* were begun. Another periodical of this period was the *Architect and Building Operative*, which had only a short career under an altered title, the *Architect and Building Gazette*. This serial was a considerably improved kind of publication, far superior to any other of its class produced prior to 1849. Jobbins engraved the full-page plates, which fact alone ensured distinction, and evidently the editor was an enterprising individual, for in 1850 he published a large folded lithograph plate of Bridgwater House by Charles Barry. The second volume exceeded the merit of the first, and the published price was 4d. a week. The Great Exhibition of 1851 made things hum, and amidst all the excitement of wild-cat enterprise a five-shilling *Architectural Quarterly Review* blossomed into being, with quite a literary character about it, precisely worthy of so ambitious a venture, and designed to treat of most matters appertaining to the art and science of architecture. A fulsome introduction leisurely advocating the value of criticism and insisting on professional culture will be found among its contents. Also an editorial comment appeared on the unfairness of the competition for the exhibition building, just then a burning question. Reviews appear of the contemporary new books on mediæval architecture by Parker and Edmund Sharpe. A quarterly list of buildings in progress is printed at length. The *Building News* issued its first number in 1855 at its present price of 4d. The title at first was the *Land and Building News*, the office being in Old Boswell Court, Temple, St. Clement's, W.C., in which parish the journal continues to be published. In 1872 a departure of a notable kind was inaugurated by Mr. Passmore Edwards, and the *Building News* assumed the lead as the pioneer of a better form of architectural illustration. Years prior to that this paper introduced "galvano-zincography" as a novelty, the first sheet so printed being a very creditable view of Menville Church Doorway, Alsace. The process blocks, now so universally employed, were thus forecasted. The *Architect*, under the editorship of the genial late Professor Roger Smith, was produced first in 1869. The same shape and type and style of heading used by its long since defunct precursor of the same name were adopted, but its plates were few in number. The *British Architect* came out first in Manchester in 1874 with the avowed object of localising the venture as representing the architects of the Midlands; but it was not long before the publishing office migrated to London, where the paper is now also printed. The *Building World* and the *Builder's Weekly Reporter* may be mentioned, and the birth of the *Builder's Journal* twelve years since has to be recorded. The only London monthly magazine in this connection is the *Architectural Review*, now issued at a shilling. The *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects*, formerly called the *Transactions*, was begun in 1836. Its circulation is confined to the members, giving illustrated official reports of the proceedings of that body and its Allied Societies. The Architectural Association started its own paper in 1887, giving it the name of *A. A. Notes*, and the junior members, under the direction of an informal committee, have lately produced an intermittent comic print, entitled the *Purple Patch*. The Society of Architects also has a small official journal for its members entitled the *Architects' Magazine*. The *Irish Builder*, continued since 1870 in Dublin, is concerned with local affairs chiefly, and

otherwise follows the lines of its London contemporaries. The *Architectural Association Sketch Book* commenced in 1867, and still continues in folio form. It can scarcely be over-estimated for the use of students. Already a brief allusion has been made to the international architectural journals and art magazines, of which a list is attached to this Paper. I have been at some pains to make this bibliography as complete as possible, with which end I submitted my catalogue to Messrs. Williams & Norgate, the foreign booksellers, who very kindly augmented the list with further particulars, giving also the London prices in the majority of cases, which will be useful. I am indebted also to the Librarian of the Institute, Mr. Rudolf Dircks, for reading over the list and for generously giving me the advantage of his special knowledge.

On the eve of my reading this lecture, it is an interesting coincidence to see a statement appearing in the Press to the effect that next June it is intended to hold an international exhibition of professional journals at Copenhagen, organised by a Danish association. The proposal is described as being of a somewhat novel character. It may be that the correspondence carried on during the past three months to obtain specimens and particulars of periodicals for our collection to-day has suggested the larger enterprise alluded to.

With regard to these Continental publications it has to be noted that the strict rule of annual subscription mostly obtains, and under this *régime* individual copies are not supplied to non-subscribers. In England and in America readers have the option of purchasing any particular number or part of the periodicals they may fancy. This no doubt is a great advantage to the public, but the publisher has to determine the limit of his editions by the average demand; consequently any issue which happens to prove specially popular speedily runs out of print. Other numbers less in demand lapse into "waste," which results in a loss to the proprietors, besides being the indirect occasion of loss to the readers, and for this reason the output on every periodical necessarily is calculated upon a provision as near as may be to cover the depreciation inevitably accruing under such a system. On the other hand, when the edition of a serial is defined by a regular number of annual subscribers, as happens on the Continental plan, this loss is obviated, leaving more available capital expenditure on the improvement of the publication itself. The conduct of any journalistic enterprise obviously must be based upon commercial considerations, unless, of course, the publication is run to further the particular views or ulterior aims of the proprietor. This is not likely to apply to the architectural Press, which, like any other business enterprise, is founded on the principles of supply and demand; but there is this to be said, that those who really value the paper which represents their interests would do well to remember how this aspect of the matter concerns the reader as well as the proprietors—at least to this extent, because success in furthering the ends for which both the architect and the architectural journalist are working must largely depend upon the co-operation of the subscribers to these periodicals, not only by contributing to their pages, and as correspondents, giving early information of matters of general interest, but by regularly taking in their papers. I make no apology for thus coming to so conclusive a point which otherwise might not occur to you. Class journals do not appeal to the public in the first instance, though their opinions are constantly quoted in the popular newspapers, thus materially assisting the aims and interests of the community which the architectural journals more immediately represent; and it is primarily on their own constituents that the professional periodicals must rely for support.

It may be possible still for a limited set of individuals to ignore obligations both to their professional societies and professional Press. Of late years this attitude has happily given way largely in favour of a better and more liberal recognition of *esprit de corps*; and though a few Ishmaels will always exist, no permanent place of honour is the heritage in the republic

of art, either as the privilege of the *noblesse*, or as due to mere monetary affluence; indeed, though these are undoubted social gains, they are in themselves not conducive to great artistic attainment, and distinctly tend to cripple individual effort and self-sacrifice, without which nothing really distinctive is ever to be accomplished. Religion is more than ethics, and architecture is more than science—it is an art, the handmaid of the Divine.

LIST OF AMERICAN, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN ARCHITECTURAL PERIODICALS, WITH THEIR TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION IN ENGLAND.

AMERICAN.	Per annum. Post free. £ s. d.	DUTCH.	Per annum. Post free. £ s. d.
American Architect and Building News. Weekly		Afbeeldingen van Oude	
International Edition (New York)	3 15 0	Architect (De). 6 parts (Haarlem)	1 2 0
American Building Association News. Monthly		Architectura. Weekly (Amsterdam)	1 1 0
(Cincinnati)	0 7 0	Bestaande Gebouwen. Annual (Amsterdam)	0 4 0
American Carpenter and Builder. Monthly		Bouwkundig Weekblad. (Amsterdam)	1 15 0
(Chicago)	0 10 0	Bouwkundig Tijdschrift. Quarterly	0 4 0
American Homes and Gardens. Monthly (New York)	1 0 0	Bouwwereld (De). Weekly (Amsterdam)	1 2 0
Architects' and Builders' Magazine. Monthly (New York)	0 15 0	FRENCH.	
Architect and Engineer of California. Monthly (San Francisco)	0 10 0	Ami (L') des Monuments et des Arts. (Bi-monthly)	1 1 0
Architectural Record. Monthly (New York)	0 18 0	Architecte (L'). Monthly (Paris)	2 5 0
Architectural Review. Monthly (Boston)	1 10 0	Architecture (L'). Weekly (Paris)	1 6 0
Architecture. Monthly (New York)	1 10 0	Architecture (L'), et la Construction dans le Nord. Monthly (Lille)	1 10 0
Architecture and Building. Weekly (New York)		Architecture (D'), Revue mensuelle de l'Art Architectural (Paris)	
Brickbuilder (The). Monthly (Boston)	1 10 0	Arts dans la Construction Parisienne. Monthly (Paris)	1 4 0
Bulletin of the American Institute of Architects. Quarterly (Washington)		Bâtiment. Bi-weekly (Paris)	1 2 0
Carpentry and Building. Monthly (New York)	0 7 0	Bulletin de l'Association Provinciale des Architectes Français. Monthly (Rouen)	
Cement and Engineering News. Monthly (Chicago)	0 12 0	Concours publics d'Architecture. Monthly (Paris)	1 10 0
Construction. Weekly (Alleghany, Pa.)		Construction Moderne. Weekly (Paris)	1 10 0
Drainage Journal. Monthly (Indianapolis)	0 7 0	Cottage. Monthly (Paris)	0 10 0
House and Garden. Monthly (Philadelphia)	0 17 0	Décoration Ancienne et Moderne. Monthly (Paris)	1 6 0
House Beautiful. Monthly (Chicago)	0 12 0	Documents d'Architecture Moderne. Monthly (Paris)	1 6 0
Inland Architect. Monthly (Chicago)	2 12 0	Entreprise. Bi-weekly (Paris)	1 6 0
Inland Architect and New Record. Monthly (Chicago)	1 6 0	Gazette des Beaux-Arts. Monthly (Paris)	3 8 0
Do. (Photo Ed.) (Chicago)	2 6 0	Génie Colonial. Monthly (Paris)	0 14 0
International Studio. Monthly (New York)	1 10 0	Matériaux et Documents d'Architecture. Monthly (Paris)	0 15 0
National Builder. Monthly (New York)	0 12 0	Moniteur du Dessin, de l'Architecture et des Beaux-Arts (Paris)	0 6 0
Ohio Architect and Builder. Monthly (Cleveland)	0 6 0	Monographie des Bâtiments Modernes. Monthly (Paris)	0 15 0
Southern Architect and Building News. Monthly (San Francisco)	0 10 0	Nouvelles Annales de la Construction (Paris)	0 17 0
Western Architect and Builder. Weekly (Cincinnati)	1 0 0	Petits Edifices Historiques. Monthly (Paris)	1 0 0
Do. Monthly (Cincinnati)	0 12 0	Revue Générale de la Construction (Paris)	0 12 0
Western Architect. Monthly (Minneapolis, Minn.)	1 10 0	GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN.	
Woodcraft. Monthly (New York)	0 10 0	Architekt (Der). Monthly (Vienna)	1 6 0
BELGIAN.		Architectonische Rundschau. Monthly (Stuttgart)	1 4 0
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REPORT OF THE COUNCIL ON THE RESOLUTIONS REGARDING THE
QUESTION OF REGISTRATION PASSED 3RD APRIL 1906.

*Presented to the General Body at the Meeting of the 4th March 1907 and adopted,
subject to the omission of Clause (I.) Section IV.*

TO THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS,—

SECTION I.

The Council have had under their consideration the Report and Recommendations of the Registration Committee adopted in principle at the General Meeting held 3rd April 1906 [see page 329], and have the honour to report as follows:—

SECTION II.

The following principles were laid down in that Report, and agreed to:—

Principle A.—That the Institute should endeavour to obtain Parliamentary recognition of its Membership.

Principle B.—That it be made compulsory after, say, 1912, that all Architects, before receiving the Diploma of Membership of the Institute, must have passed through a definite course of Architectural Education.

Principle C.—That a temporary class of Licentiates of the R.I.B.A. should be established.

Principle D.—That in future Fellows be elected—

From the class of Associates;

By the Council in special cases.

Principle E.—That disciplinary powers of the Institute should be increased, with power of appeal.

SECTION III.

The proposal that the name of the Institute should be changed to the Royal College of Architects was not favourably received by the majority.

SECTION IV.

In the application to Parliament for an Act, the following were suggested as the essential points to be urged and objects to be attained:—

(F.) To declare that it is in the public interest to enable the public to distinguish architects recognised as qualified by a competent authority from those not so recognised.

(G.) To extend the present chartered privileges of the R.I.B.A. making it the statutory authority for the education and examination of architects for admission to the Institute.

(H.) To legalise a Scale of Charges.

(I.) To require public bodies to employ a professional member of the R.I.B.A.*

[N.B.—This Clause was struck out by resolution of the Meeting.]

SECTION V.

The Council have given careful consideration to all the principles above enumerated, and recommend that as a first step a Revised or Supplemental Charter should be applied for, embodying as many of the principles set forth in Section II. as possible, and that when this has been done an Act of Parliament should be applied for as soon as practicable. They now proceed to deal with each principle in detail.

Principle A.—*Parliamentary Recognition of Membership of R.I.B.A.*

This is explained by Section IV. above.

* This is not intended to disqualify public officials in the employ of public bodies at the time of the passing of the Act.

Principle B.—Compulsory Architectural Training.

(1) The Council recommend that effect shall be given to this principle by altering the Charter and By-laws so as to make this training a condition precedent to entering for the Final Examination qualifying for membership of the Institute, and legalise machinery for dealing with the subject from time to time, so as to get the advantage of experience.

Principle C.—Licentiates.

(2) It is intended that the period of entry into this class shall close twelve months after the date of the Revised or Supplemental Charter; after that date no person shall be admitted a Licentiate, and on the resignation or death of the last surviving Licentiate, the class shall cease to exist. This new temporary class of Licentiates shall be a non-corporate one—i.e. a class having no corporate rights in the property of the Institute, no authority to control its management, and paying a subscription for a specified consideration; that is to say, they shall have the use of the Institute premises, the receipt of the Institute publications, the privilege of using the initials L.R.I.B.A. and the privilege of being present at all meetings of the Institute, except Business Meetings, and taking part in the discussions on Papers read.

(3) Licentiates shall be persons elected by the Council within twelve months of the date of the Revised or Supplemental Charter who have attained the age of thirty years, and who at the date of their application for admission shall have been—(a) for at least five successive years engaged as principals in the practice of architecture; or (b) for not less than ten years engaged in the study or practice of Architecture to the satisfaction of the Council.

(4) The Council are also of opinion that a special examination might be established for Licentiates, enabling them to enter the Fellowship class should they become in due course eligible.

Principle D.—Election of Fellows.

(5) This is governed by a resolution of the Institute, 6th June 1904, as follows: "After the 31st December 1906 (extended by Resolution of the Royal Institute at the General Meeting of the 4th December 1906 to the 31st December 1907) every person desiring to be admitted a Fellow shall be required to have passed the examination or examinations qualifying him as an Associate, or shall be elected from the ranks of the Associates. But in special cases the Council* by votes of three-fourths of such members of the Council as are present and voting at a meeting of the Council, shall have power to dispense with such examination or examinations."

(6) The Fellowship is thus generally to be open only to Associates, or those who have qualified for admission as Associates; but the Council recommend that it shall be also open to Licentiates under certain conditions. (See paragraph 4, Principle C, of the present Section.)

Principle E.—Disciplinary Powers.

(7) The Council propose to increase the disciplinary powers of the Institute by obtaining authority to publish in the public Press the fact of the expulsion of a member of any class.

SECTION VI.

With regard to Section III. above, the Council do not recommend that the name "The Royal Institute of British Architects" should be changed.

SECTION VII.

Although such considerations are for the present outside the scope of the reference to the Council, they yet venture to suggest that the alteration of the Charter and By-laws in

* The Council recommend that at least sixteen members of Council should be present.

accordance with the above recommendations might be a convenient opportunity for making other alterations, such as :

(8) The modification of the By-law regulating the formal presentation of members at a General Meeting.

(9) The reorganisation of the machinery for filling the office of President or Honorary Secretary in the event of a vacancy arising from death or resignation during any Session.

(10) The abolition of the power given to the Council to elect direct to the Fellowship the President or President-Elect of an Allied Society.

(11) The consideration of the representation of the Allied Societies on the Council.

By order of the Council,

25th February 1907.

W. J. LOCKE, *Secretary*.

The following is reprinted for the convenience of members :—

REPORT OF THE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE.

Adopted in principle by the General Body at the Meeting of the 3rd April 1906.

TO THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS,—

The Committee have the honour to report that a Sub-Committee have held fifteen sittings, and have heard the evidence and views of twenty-four Architects from various parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

As a result of their deliberations, the Committee are impressed with the desire of many Architects (especially those who are practising in the provinces) that a legal status should be given to duly qualified practitioners in Architecture, and they are of opinion that this can be met by applying to Parliament for a legal Diploma of Membership of the Royal Institute of British Architects, it being made compulsory that after (say) 1912 all Architects, before receiving this Diploma, must have passed through a definite course of Architectural Education in a recognised School.

The Committee believe that in a short time if this were done the holding of such a Diploma would prove to be of professional value to all practising Architects.

It is generally admitted by the advocates of the present draft Bill that the only chance of getting Parliamentary powers to carry out such a penalising proposal as the registration of the title of Architect would be : (1) by placing the registration in the hands of a Board partly composed of members outside the Institute, though it is suggested that the Institute should be largely represented upon it ; and (2) by exempting from its operations all the members of the Institutions of Surveyors and Civil Engineers. It is also generally admitted that the standard for admission to such Registration would have to be a low one.

The Committee believe that unless the profession can approach Parliament with approximate unanimity there is little chance, in the present state of public business in the House of Commons, of getting any contentious measure passed.

The Committee therefore recommend that at present the Institute should confine itself to attempting to obtain Parliamentary recognition for its membership, an attempt which, they believe, would meet with very general support. Such State recognition would encourage education and raise the qualifications of Architects, and would at the same time avoid the temporary necessity of granting a statutory title to unqualified men.

The Committee recommend that the title of the Institute be changed to that of "The Royal College of Architects," and that a *temporary* third class of professional members be established.

As an Appendix to this Report the Committee submit an outline of suggestions to give effect to the recommendations herein contained.

The Committee beg leave to state that this Report has been adopted by them unanimously at a meeting on the 20th March 1906, at which the following members were present :—Edwin T. Hall (*Vice-President*), in the Chair, R. S. Balfour, W. H. Atkin Berry, A. W. Brewill (Nottingham), J. J. Burnet (Glasgow), J. T. Cackett (Newcastle), W. D. Caröe, T. E. Collett, A. W. S. Cross, E. Guy Dawber, E. M. Gibbs (Sheffield), J. S. Gibson, W. J. Gilliland (Belfast), Alexander Graham (*Hon. Secretary*), E. A. Gruning, G. H. Oatley (Bristol), George Hubbard, H. V. Lanchester, A. N. Prentice, G. H. Fellowes-Pryne, John W. Simpson, John Slater, Leonard Stokes (*Vice-President*), C. Harrison Townsend, Paul Waterhouse, Sir Aston Webb, Edmund Woodthorpe.

The President, whose absence through illness was deeply regretted, together with Mr. H. T. Hare, *Vice-President*, and Mr. J. A. Gotch, who were unavoidably prevented from attending, have desired their names to be added to those appearing.

By order of the Registration Committee,
20th March 1906. W. J. LOCKE, *Secretary*.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT.

HEADS OF SCHEME FOR RAISING QUALIFICATION OF ARCHITECTS.

1. Revise the Charter, and
2. Submit a Bill to Parliament.

CHARTER REVISION.

- (a) Change name to Royal College of Architects, and the affixes F.R.I.B.A. and A.R.I.B.A. to F.R.C.A. and A.R.C.A.
- (b) Substantive provision—In future Fellows to be elected—
 - (1) after 1906 from those who have passed the Associates' Examination; or
 - (2) by Council in special cases.
- (c) To authorise the constitution of a scheme of education to be compulsory on all candidates coming up for examination after 1912.
- (d) Create new subscribing class of temporary duration, without the power of voting, to be called Licentiates (L.R.C.A.), at a low fee, to admit *bona fide* Architects who are not eligible for F.R.C.A. or A.R.C.A.

All members of Allied or other Societies of Architects, found eligible by the Council of the R.C.A., to be admitted as Licentiates without election. Admission to class to be closed within a year after the passing of the Act.

All to sign declaration and obligation as to Professional Conduct.
- (e) F., A., and L. to be defined as Professional Members.
- (f) Disciplinary powers to be increased with power of appeal.

BILL TO PARLIAMENT.

Declare it is in public interest that Employers should be enabled to distinguish between Architects recognised as qualified by a competent authority and those not so recognised.

Enact—

- (a) Following the precedent of the Law Society, the Royal College of Architects (already recognised by Parliament as authority for granting certificates required by District Surveyors before they can receive appointments) be empowered and required, by its Council, to institute and supervise Education and Examination of Architects for admission to the R.C.A. and to confer the titles F.R.C.A. and A.R.C.A.

Confirming all such present titles.
- (b) Give statutory force to present Charters.
- (c) Legalise Scale of Charges, to be approved by Privy Council, for all Professional Members of R.C.A.
- (d) Municipalities and other Public Bodies acting in fiduciary position shall on the erection or alteration of buildings in cities or towns employ a Professional Member of the R.C.A.

(N.B.—It is a question if clause (d) should be introduced; but it is likely to commend itself to Parliament, and it follows a policy long supported by the Council and by a large number of the members of the Institute. At the worst it could be struck out of the Bill.)

RESOLUTIONS CARRIED AT THE GENERAL MEETING HELD 3RD APRIL 1906.

- (1) RESOLVED, unanimously, That the general principles of the Report and Recommendations of the Registration Committee, dated 20th March 1906, be adopted, and the details referred to the Council for further consideration and report to the General Body.
- (2) RESOLVED, unanimously, That the Council be requested to take the necessary steps, when the scheme in accordance with the first Resolution is perfected and approved by the General Body, to apply to His Majesty the King for a Revised or Supplemental Charter, and to prepare and present a Bill to Parliament.

DISCUSSION ON THE FOREGOING REPORT.

Mr. EDWIN T. HALL, *Vice-President*, in the Chair.

THE CHAIRMAN, in formally presenting to the Meeting the foregoing Report, a copy of which had already been sent to every member residing in the United Kingdom, said he proposed to put the Report to the Meeting section by section. Sections I., II., and III. were merely a report of what had been laid down by a resolution of the Institute. Section IV. was the first section for consideration, and he would move that it be adopted, if the Meeting were of opinion that it was in accordance with the resolutions passed at the meeting of the 3rd April last year. He should mention that a copy of the Report had been sent to every Allied Society in the Kingdom, and that with the exception of very trifling details the Allied Societies had approved it. Their suggestions, all relating to very small matters, had been carefully considered by the Council before the adoption of the Report, and the Council were able to say that they had the assent of all the Allied Societies to the scheme outlined therein.

Mr. G. A. T. MIDDLETON [A.] asked if clauses (F), (G), (H), and (I) of Section IV. could be put separately, as he had two or three amendments to propose.

THE CHAIRMAN: If it is the pleasure of the Meeting we will take them separately.

Mr. JOHN SLATER [F.]: Are we to consider Sections I., II., and III. as passed?

THE CHAIRMAN: Sections I., II., and III. are merely records of principles approved by resolutions of the Institute passed on the 3rd April last; but to put the matter in order, I will ask the Meeting to signify their approval of these sections as a record of what has occurred.

Upon a show of hands this part of the Report was agreed to. Clause (F) of Section IV. was also agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN having moved clause (G) of Section IV.,

Mr. MIDDLETON moved that the clause be amended by substituting at the end the words "the profession of architecture" for the word "Institute," so as to read: "To extend the present chartered privileges of the R.I.B.A., making it the statutory authority for the education and examination of architects for admission to the profession of architecture." It would be remembered, he said, that on the 11th June last year the Institute passed the following resolution: "That the Council be instructed to consider the practicability of including all architects practising in the United Kingdom within the scope of the Institute." The word "practicability" was used, not "advisability," which would mean taking for granted. The principle of advisability, therefore, was fully accepted as the general principle of this Report, and if they altered the clause as he proposed, they would give to it the authority of the Institute. The whole point was to improve the position of architecture. By strengthening the Institute—by insisting that every practising architect in the future should be a member of the Institute in some branch or other—they hoped to strengthen the profession. When he moved last June the resolution he had just quoted, he put forward a scheme which was very similar to that now before them. He had then suggested that the Fellows and Associates should become one body, and that that body should include the various members of the Allied Societies and the Society of Architects; that there should be also a class of Licentiates, and that in future the practice of architecture should be confined to those who were either temporary Licentiates or full members of the Institute. He was willing, however, to accept the position taken up in the Report that the

classes of Fellows and Associates should remain as at present, and that there should be a temporary body of Licentiates who would, of course, include all who at the time of the passing of the contemplated Bill had the right to practise as architects. That was a matter he would refer to again presently. For the moment he proposed the amendment of the clause in the manner indicated, thereby greatly strengthening the Institute, greatly strengthening the measure before them, and including in the Institute the whole of the architects of England in the future.

Mr. PERCY B. TUBBS [F.] seconded the amendment.

Mr. A. W. S. CROSS, M.A. [F.], said that, much as he should like to support the amendment, he was unable to do so inasmuch as, rightly or wrongly, they had accepted the compromise proposed by Sir Aston Webb, and must take the consequences.

THE CHAIRMAN said that if the clause was altered as proposed, they would lose all control over architects unless they joined the Institute. One of the great features advocated in that room was that they should exercise disciplinary powers. If a non-member was guilty of a dishonourable act, the Institute had no control over him whatever; but if he was a member of the Institute he could be punished. He thought the change very undesirable.

Mr. J. J. BURNET, A.R.S.A. [F.], said they had passed in Section II. a clause empowering them to get an Act of Parliament. He must candidly admit he had sat still with considerable difficulty while that was passed. He was antagonistic to this Parliamentary matter altogether, but this was a moment of compromise; they were to stand by one another for the mutual benefit of the profession, and, above all, for the mutual benefit of architecture—not that he thought there was really any difference. But, having passed that Section II., they must not forget that they were professional men, and the most valuable asset they had was their sound judgment. It would never do for them to ask Parliament for things which Parliament could never grant. He had no doubt whatever that Mr. Middleton was actuated by the highest motive of professional duty towards his professional brethren; but if his amendment meant anything at all, it meant that the profession was to be protected. But surely it was their proudest claim that architecture is not a profession, but is an art. Architects were artists. Could they quote a single instance in history where an artist had asked for any other protection than that he should have the right to work at his art? It surely was not necessary for them to ask for an Act of Parliament to shut out all people not educated on certain lines from practising architecture. They had only to look back a very short time to find architects who had done some of the grandest buildings who had never been educated as architects or submitted to a common curriculum under any circumstances. He begged them not to seek this protection. They must give in to one another. He himself was not an old man, though he was obliged to confess he was not a young man; but he thought it was a very great responsibility for the elder men of the profession to take. They were going off on a new line altogether. Personally, he did not think this kind of protection would do any good. It would be far better to work and use their pencils and their pens and their tongues, and to manage to influence the public, as they were trying to influence them, in art. The public would, no doubt, employ the wrong

man again and again until they found out who was the right one; but no advice would force them to go to the right man, and no educational scheme on the part of the Institute would provide the public with an architect in the highest sense of the word. It would prevent their being the victims of incompetence possibly, as regards drawing, plans and construction, and all that science would do for them; but it would not provide them with an architect. The highest standard was the artistic one, and he desired very strongly, more emphatically than he was able to express, to put to them that it was a matter here of, at any rate, not showing small-mindedness in not admitting as artists that an artist will turn up without education, and that they must be prepared to receive that man as an artist at a moment's notice, as all artists had ever been. Therefore he asked them not to support Mr. Middleton's suggestion. He did so in all goodness of heart, feeling sure that Mr. Middleton had spoken from his heart, as he (the speaker) was speaking from his and endeavouring in his own weak way to warn them of the result of attempting to close the Royal Institute of British Architects. Let the Institute be a body of broad-minded men who feared nothing so long as they had educated themselves, not even defeat, so long as they were defeated by better men.

Mr. GEORGE HUBBARD, F.S.A. [F.], said that a few years ago he should probably have supported Mr. Middleton's amendment, but after being engaged for the last three years at least upon this subject, he felt it would be unwise to do so. It would be to go back upon the whole work that had been done by their Committees, and he hoped the Meeting would pass the clause as it stood in the Report.

The amendment having been put from the Chair was defeated by a large majority. The clause as it stood in the Report was then put as the substantive motion and carried.

Mr. OWEN FLEMING [A.]: I am not quite clear, Sir, as to the meaning of "the statutory authority for the education." Would that affect the Architectural Association?

THE CHAIRMAN: No, the principle laid down is that which was approved by the resolution of the Institute on the 3rd April last.

THE CHAIRMAN then put to the Meeting clause (H), "To legalise a scale of charges."

Mr. MIDDLETON: When this matter was before the Institute a year ago, I ventured to show that there was a great deal to be said against this scale of charges being legalised.

THE CHAIRMAN: The proposal was carried by the Resolution of the 3rd April last. This is merely to give effect to it.

Mr. MIDDLETON: But there is great objection to it, Sir; and it is before us now to discuss it.

THE CHAIRMAN: One cannot go back upon the principle that was approved then.

Mr. MIDDLETON: The general principle of the whole thing was approved, but I do not know that the detail was.

THE CHAIRMAN: This cannot be a detail; in my recollection of that meeting, there was no resolution or suggestion moved that it should be omitted. It was considered one of the best things that could be done.

Mr. MIDDLETON: I have very great objection to it, Sir, and I should like to be allowed to state my objection.

THE CHAIRMAN: On page 4 of the document [see p. 330] you will see what was before you on that occasion. One of the things is: "legalise scale of charges to be approved by Privy Council for all professional members."

Mr. E. A. JOLLYE [A.] asked if, when a scale of charges was made legal, there would be some provision to make it a misdemeanour for an architect, a Fellow or an Associate, to carry out work at less than that scale of charges.

THE CHAIRMAN: The actual wording of the Bill will be placed before members for their consideration; they will then be able to comment on the proposed provisions.

Mr. MIDDLETON: I must say that I think it ought to be made a maximum and not a minimum.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is a detail.

Mr. HORACE T. BONNER [A.]: It would be better to withdraw it altogether, Sir. Parliament will never sanction a legalised scale of charges. It is true the lawyers have one, but they have such immense representation and so much power in Parliament that they pretty well carried their own Act. Parliament will never listen to a suggestion of the kind nowadays.

THE CHAIRMAN: That may be. Still, we can but try. The Institute has affirmed the fact that we should try. It is too late now to raise the question that we shall not.

Clause (H) was then put from the Chair, and declared carried.

THE CHAIRMAN having put the next clause: "(I) To require public bodies to employ a professional member of the R.I.B.A." * "This is not intended to disqualify public officials in the employ of public bodies at the time of the passing of the Act,"

Mr. MIDDLETON moved to add the words "for purely architectural work." He did not know whether it was realised how very strong the feeling of the Engineers and Surveyors was upon this matter. The Incorporated Association of Municipal and County Engineers had recently been moving every local authority throughout the Kingdom to oppose the Society of Architects' Registration Bill on this particular point. Their objection, as he understood, was not to the architects undertaking work which was really architectural, but to the wording, which would prevent municipal officers from doing such work as dust destructors and tramway sheds. It was very difficult to so word it that the one would be included and the other not. He asked, therefore, that the words "for purely architectural work" should be added so as to make it clear.

Mr. R. J. ANGEL, M.Inst.C.E. [A.]: I agree, Sir, with Mr. Middleton, and I wish to inform the Council and members present that not only are the societies which Mr. Middleton mentioned opposing this Bill, but nearly every municipal authority in the country is opposing Section 28 of the Society of Architects Bill.

Mr. K. GAMMELL [A.] asked for authority for this statement.

Mr. ANGEL: Nearly every municipal authority in the Kingdom is opposing it. I am a member of a municipal authority myself, and I am in a position to know it. It is not my business to give the name of my authority here to-night; that will be made clear when the Bill comes before Parliament. But rather than ride for a fall, I suggest that the judicious thing to do is to accept the addition of the words Mr. Middleton proposes.

Sir ASTON WEBB, R.A. [F.], said he thought the proposals before them carried out extremely well the Report of the Registration Committee of the 3rd April 1906, and he sincerely hoped the Report would be passed that evening, and that it would put an end to this long agitation and discussion on the subject. With regard to clause (I) of Section 4, of course he was in sympathy with the proposal. But if this clause were allowed to stand, he agreed with Mr. Angel that it would wreck the whole of their proposals, and they would only have wasted their time. For a year or two after the Bill had been prepared at great expense and brought before Parliament, they would not hear much; but when the second reading came on, it would be voted out by a large majority. It was obvious that in a Bill of this sort they ought not to include any important item which was going to bind other public bodies and not their own. The idea of this compromise had been from the beginning that they should make rules to

bind themselves, and that they should ask Parliament to strengthen them as members of the Institute. As long as they did that, he thought they were on excellent ground and there was a prospect of getting the Bill carried without serious opposition; but should they attempt in a Bill of this sort to saddle a condition on public bodies, it seemed to him there was not the least chance of carrying it through. Every public body in every town would instruct their Member to oppose the Bill on this ground. The Bill, as he read it, would prevent, for instance, such a public body as the Office of Woods employing Mr. Norman Shaw to carry out the Quadrant in Regent Street, which would, he thought, be a public calamity. They could lay down laws for the regulation of their own body, and if they did that the Institute would be strengthened. In time, he believed, all architects would become members of the Institute; and strong as it was at the present time, he believed it would become much stronger. He himself should like to see this clause left out, and that particular matter fought out as an independent thing. He sympathised very much with it, but it should not be mixed up with this general administration of the Institute's affairs. Let them look after their own affairs, and lay down their own laws. That was what seemed to him, if he might say so, to be the proper, logical, and wise way for the Institute to work.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do I understand, Sir Aston, that you move the omission of the clause?

SIR ASTON WEBB: I did not mean, Sir, to move it, but I am quite willing to do so. Otherwise I am entirely in favour of the Report as it stands.

MR. ERNEST J. DIXON [A.] seconded the proposition.

MR. HUBBARD: Is not a Bill of this nature in Parliament fought clause by clause, and would not this clause come up and stand or fall on its own merits?

SIR ASTON WEBB: In Committee. But it will fall, I am afraid, on the second reading on the general principle. That is where the struggle comes, and obviously it will be thrown out.

MR. HUBBARD: Would it not be thrown out in Committee before it comes to second reading?

THE CHAIRMAN: The procedure is that a Bill comes up for second reading, and if it passes the second reading then it is referred to a Committee; but it may never get a second reading. If it is blocked, it does not get a second reading; but that is a risk every private Bill has to go through.

MR. ANGEL said they would find a very strong opposition on the part of the municipal authorities throughout the country to oppose this clause (I), and the opposition would be so strong that it would have effect. It was very undesirable to risk the whole scheme for the sake of one clause, and it would be judicious to omit it.

MR. BONNER spoke against the clause, and said it would be much better to drop it altogether, for it would never be accepted by Parliament. It was sufficient for them to have power to control their own members; it stood to reason they would never be granted power to dictate to public bodies as to whom they should employ.

MR. HENRY T. HARE [F.] said he had not heard anyone put the point in connection with this clause (I) in quite the way that it appealed to him. He agreed with Sir Aston Webb as to the difficulty of getting a Bill containing such a clause through Parliament, and he thought there was great doubt as to its becoming law. At the same time one of the principles, and one of the main principles, that lay at the back of the proposed Bill was that they should get if possible all, or practically all, reputable architects to become members of the Institute, and the idea of introducing a clause of this sort was to give them an additional inducement to become members by making it practically necessary for them to become members. Such a provision as this would not impose hardship on any

public body, because all they had to do was to have as their permanent official a member of the Institute, and there would then be nothing in the Bill which would prevent them from employing their own official to carry out their work. That was his view of the case; and this provision was the only provision in the proposed Bill which would bring any pressure to bear upon the general body of architects to become members of the Institute.

MR. JOHN SLATER said he could not help thinking that Mr. Hare's remarks pointed to an exactly contrary conclusion. If the effect of the Bill was to induce most architects to become members of the Institute, it was certain that in a very short time no architects would remain outside. Then was it wise to put in a clause which, as had been said, would set against the Bill nearly all the municipal authorities, who had great Parliamentary strength at their back? Was it worth while for what would be only a temporary condition to put such a clause in? It would only be for a time that people would remain outside the Institute. After a few years they hoped there would be very few reputable practitioners who were not members of the Institute. It seemed to him, therefore, that what Mr. Hare had said went to show that it was not necessary for any material purpose to put the clause in, and he should strongly support Sir Aston Webb's proposal to omit it altogether.

MR. MAURICE B. ADAMS [F.] pointed out that the difficulty some members felt was that this Report was proposed by the Council, and surely this view of the subject must have been present to the Council. Personally he was in entire agreement with Sir Aston Webb and Mr. Slater. But Mr. Slater was a member of the Council. Why was this clause brought before them that evening, and then repudiated in a way by members of the Council? He entirely agreed with Sir Aston Webb. It was simply flying in the face of a difficulty which would be most disastrous to the Bill. It was, however, rather unfortunate that the Council should not be prepared to stand by the Report they had brought before the Meeting.

MR. BURNER said there seemed to him to be a certain humour about this clause. They would not have got even by their Act all the members of the profession in the Institute, and he thought it fair to presume that, with the efficient working of the Act for the education of architects, if there were men outside the Institute, they would have to be very strong men indeed. So he would propose to add to this clause, if it must remain in, "to require public bodies to employ a professional member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, notwithstanding the possibility that there may be more distinguished architects outside!" He wanted to support Sir Aston Webb principally on common-sense grounds. They were a professional body and their reputation was at stake. They need not apply for an Act of Parliament for anything that was not for the public good. Whenever the slightest personal interest came into any part of their application they might be perfectly certain that Parliament would not sanction it, and therefore he was anxious they should not be parties to a clause which reflected disadvantageously on their mental capacities.

MR. HUBBARD: The speakers against the clause are those who signed the Report. It is most extraordinary.

MR. SLATER explained that in the Report which Sir Aston Webb and himself had signed there was nothing whatever about this matter of municipal bodies employing an architect. This came in as Appendix d, with a note stating that "it is a question if the clause should be introduced." Members of the Council who disapproved of that were perfectly justified in signing the Report that was signed, because nothing whatever was said about it in the Report.

SIR ASTON WEBB: Mr. Slater quite explains it.

THE CHAIRMAN intimated that he thought the question

had now been sufficiently discussed; and the proposition being put to the vote, it was resolved by a large majority to strike out clause (I) from the Report.

Coming to Section V., the CHAIRMAN explained that Principle (A) had already been dealt with under Section IV.

Clause 1 of Principle (B), "Compulsory architectural training," was put to the vote and carried without discussion.

Principle (C), Clause 2, "Licentiates," being before the Meeting, Mr. MIDDLETON, quoting the opening part of the clause—viz., "It is intended that the period of entry into this class [that is, the Licentiates' class] shall close twelve months after the date of the Revised or Supplemental Charter"—went on to suggest that it should be "after the passing of the *Bill*" and not the Charter. It was presumable, he said, that a considerable number of Licentiates would not desire to enter when the Charter was passed, but would desire to be included in the Institute as soon as the Bill was passed and more definite advantages were given to members thereby, so that really the advantage of the Licentiate class would come in after the passing of the Bill. He therefore moved that the words "the Revised or Supplemental Charter" be omitted, and that the words "the passing of the Bill" be substituted.

THE CHAIRMAN said that this point had been very carefully considered by the Committee, and he was sure the Meeting would see the practical objection to the proposal. The Revised Charter, they hoped, could be got through at once. The Bill would depend upon the business of Parliament, and might take four or five years to get through. Therefore the result of Mr. Middleton's proposal would be, not that there should be a temporary class open for admission for a year, but open, say, for seven years, which would be contrary to anything contemplated in that room or by any of the Committees on the question. It was important to let it stand as printed.

Mr. MIDDLETON contended that it would be better for the class not to be open at all until the Bill was passed. Very few would come in, considering the slight privileges to be given to members and what was expected of them. It would be an absolute necessity to make it twelve months after the passing of the Bill if they were to induce men to come into the ranks of Licentiates.

THE CHAIRMAN said that if the amendment was proposed

on the ground that it was better not to open the class at all than to open it for a year, it would hardly commend itself to the general feeling of the Institute. If the men in question desired to join at all, the sooner they did so the better for them. It was proposed that there should be an opportunity for them to come in within twelve months after the granting of the new Charter. They hoped it would lead to a large number coming in; they would have much more chance of getting the Bill passed if they had a large number of these men in. On all grounds it seemed desirable to keep to the Report.

The amendment failing for want of a seconder, Clause 2 was put from the Chair and carried.

The remaining clauses of Section V. were put to the Meeting separately and carried without dissent.

THE CHAIRMAN having read Section VI.—viz.: "The Council do not recommend that the name 'The Royal Institute of British Architects' should be changed."

Mr. C. H. BRODIE [*F.*] asked if the word "British" could not be dropped. There was the only Society with this designation. It was quite superfluous, for they must be "British."

THE CHAIRMAN said he thought it a distinguishing name, and that they ought to let it remain. They were proud of it.

Mr. Brodie's proposal meeting with no support, Section VI. was put from the Chair as drafted, and was carried unanimously.

THE CHAIRMAN, introducing Section VII., said it contained matters which were not strictly within the scope of the Report, but it was felt that while they were revising the Charter and By-laws it was expedient to amend certain defects or details in the present By-laws which seemed to require amendment. The matters referred to did not exhaust all that might be submitted later on, but the Council would like to have a general approval of the theory that the Charter and By-laws should be amended where necessary in other matters of detail. Such alterations would, of course, be submitted to the General Body for their approval.

The Meeting having signified assent, the Chairman put the Report as a whole amended by the omission of clause (I) of Section IV., and upon a show of hands the Report was declared carried without dissent.



9, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W., 9th March 1907.

CHRONICLE.

The President.

Mr. Edwin T. Hall, *Vice-President*, expressed his regret at having to take the Chair at the Meeting last Monday, in consequence of the serious indisposition of the President. From inquiries made at the moment of going to press, we are glad to be able to state that the President is now slightly better.

The President's "At Home."

Some three hundred or more members responded to the President's invitation and were recipients of his hospitality at the "At Home" given in the rooms of the Institute on Monday, the 25th ult. For the information of new members it may be mentioned that these gatherings were initiated by Sir Aston Webb in the first year of his Presidency, and his successors in the Chair have periodically continued them. Judging from the cordiality that characterised this last "At Home," and the expressions of appreciation to be heard on every hand, these occasions seem to have lost for members none of their first freshness. Non-Metropolitan members, of whom a considerable number are always present, especially value the opportunity afforded them of meeting their London brethren under such agreeable conditions and exchanging *de vive voix* their views on the problems of the moment.

The President had provided for the entertainment of his guests an exhibition of drawings, photographs, plans, &c., arranged in three groups on the Library walls. One of the groups consisted of a recent acquisition to the Library—Professor Lanciani's exhaustive Plan of Ancient Rome, as designed from the results of the latest excavations. The plan is to a scale of 1:1000, and comprises forty-six sheets—the total dimensions being 230 square feet. The map was begun by Professor Lanciani in 1867 in the course of the excavations made by Napoleon III. among the ruins of the Palace of the Cæsars. Some idea of the labour involved may be judged from the fact that the notes put together by the distinguished author for

the completion of the map numbered about 120,000. It is drawn in five colours, the colours serving to show either the date or the nature of the various subjects on the plan.

Another very interesting exhibit was a series of measured drawings by Mr. Ramsay Traquair [A.], together with a number of photographs, of Byzantine churches of Constantinople. Mr. Traquair states that the drawings illustrated the lesser churches of Constantinople, which must have numbered several hundreds at the time of the Turkish conquest. Only twenty-one are now remaining. The dates of their erection are in many cases very uncertain. The names which follow are given in approximately chronological order:

- S. John the Baptist of the Studion, V. c.
- SS. Sergius and Bacchus, VI. c.
- S. Mary Diaconissa, VI. c. (?).
- Church of the Monastery of Manuel, IX. c.
- The Myrelaion, X.
- S. Thekla, XI. c.
- SS. Peter and Mark (?).
- S. John the Baptist in Trullo (?).
- Church of Christ in the Chora, XI. c.
- Church of Christ Pantokrator, XII. c.
- Church of Christ Pantepoptes.
- S. Mary Pammakaristos, XIII.
- S. Andrew in Krisei, XIII.
- S. Mary Mouchliotissa, XIII.
- S. Theodosia, XIII. (?).
- S. Mary, Panachrantos, XIV.
- Bogdan Serai (?).
- Bala-Ban Aga Mesjedi (?).
- Monaster Mesjedi (?).
- Sanjakdar Mesjedi (?).
- S. Theodore the Tiro (?).

The churches are for the most part planned about a high central dome, but show several distinct types. The Churches of Christ in the Chora and S. Mary Diaconissa still retain much of their original decoration in marble and mosaic. Many of the others are fast crumbling to ruin. The drawings and photographs are to be published by Professor A. van Millingen, of Constantinople, in a companion volume to his history of the Byzantine walls of the city.

By the kindness of the owner, Colonel W. L. Coke, of Alfreton, Derbyshire, the President was also able to show an exceedingly interesting collection of drawings, some of them dating back over three centuries—the work of Huntingdon Smythson, architect of Bolsover Castle, Derbyshire. A description of these drawings has been very kindly contributed by Mr. Maurice B. Adams and will appear in the next number of the JOURNAL, with reproductions of some of the drawings.

The Business Meeting: Members' Questions.

Mr. WM. WOODWARD [F.], in accordance with notice, at the Business Meeting last Monday, brought forward the following subjects—viz.,

(1) "The nature of the subjects to be brought before a Business Meeting"; (2) "The powers of the Council to represent the General Body."

Mr. WOODWARD, having been called upon by the Chairman, said he had to confess that the origin of the observations he was going to make was the feeling on his part that there was an increase in what he conceived to be the secretiveness of the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects. That idea had been strengthened by what took place in that room on the occasion of the discussion on the question relating to the new County Hall. With regard to Business Meetings, he had looked carefully through the Charter and By-laws with the object of informing himself on the subject on which he was to address them; but nowhere could he find any regulation forbidding the presence of reporters at Business Meetings. The tendency of the age, he believed, was to abolish secretiveness, and to bring openly to light all subjects affecting the interests of public bodies. The Royal Institute of British Architects, as he read their constitution, was not a body only for the furtherance of the interests of the profession, but was for the general advancement of civil architecture, and therefore the more publicity was given to its proceedings the better for the public and the better for the profession of architecture. The By-laws laid down that there should be at least four Business Meetings in a year, and any questions relating to the property or the management of the Institute, or to any professional question, might be discussed thereat. He maintained, and he thought many present would agree with him, that on such a subject as the new County Hall discussed at their last Business Meeting, there could have been no reason why the reporters of the professional Press should not have been present. He was quite aware that if he desired to bring forward a special subject, he could do so after obtaining the signatures of twelve subscribing members to the requisition, but it was not always convenient to do so. He wished to ask the Council, after the observations which had fallen from the Chairman in the latter part of the discussion on the Charter Revision Report [p. 331], to take this into consideration first, and not to allocate so much as they had hitherto done to subjects at Business Meetings which affected the general interests of architects. He asked that the Council should for the future admit the reporters of the professional Press to every Business Meeting, unless there was something of a specially private nature to prevent it. With regard to his second question—viz., the powers of the Council to represent the General Body—the Council itself had very great powers, and he thought that if power was given to a committee or other body, one ought to be able to rely upon that body exercising its power in a proper manner. He did not say for one moment that the Council had not exercised its power in a proper manner, but he felt, particularly with regard to the County Hall Competition, that there had been a secretiveness about the proceedings of the Council connected with that business which should not have occurred. If the Council had only published in the JOURNAL of the Institute the letter which they addressed to Spring Gardens, he believed they would have saved themselves from animadversions which he felt sure they would be the first to desire to cease. There could be no doubt that if a communication went from the Council to any public body, that public body assumed that it came with the full assent of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and that it represented the consensus of opinion of the 2,000 members of the Institute. It of course did nothing of the sort. And, therefore, he contended that the Council should be a little more communicative to the General Body, and if they proposed to send a communication to a public body, and they desired that that public body should receive that com-

munication with the assent of the General Body, they should consult the General Body before sending it. He suggested to the Council that in future, if they had to send such a communication as that sent in the case of the County Hall, if they did not care to bring it before a Meeting, they should at least publish it in the JOURNAL and let the General Body know, so that it might be able to frustrate, if necessary, the views of the Council. He thought that the Meeting, from what he had said, would have a general idea of what was passing in his mind. He did not propose to move any resolution on the subject. He hoped that the Council, when revising the various matters referred to at the end of the Charter Revision Report, would take into consideration the observations he had made with regard to admitting reporters to all Business Meetings unless there was something of a private nature to be discussed; and also that the Council would be careful to get the assent of the General Body before they sent out a communication of the kind he had referred to.

THE CHAIRMAN asked if Mr. Woodward knew of any public body in the Kingdom who could conduct confidential correspondence by taking a vote of all the members of that body. In the instance to which Mr. Woodward referred the London County Council had asked, not the Royal Institute, but the Council of the Royal Institute, to make suggestions.

Mr. WOODWARD: They meant the Royal Institute.

THE CHAIRMAN: No, pardon me; they asked the Council of the Institute. If the Council of the Institute had published their letter the moment it was sent, and before the County Council had considered it, it would have been an insult to them, and contrary to the practice of every nation and of every public body in the world. In order to make a negotiation successful, it was necessary that some trusted body should conduct the correspondence, and when it was all finished it was legitimate then to publish it, with the assent of the two parties. As a matter of fact the gist of what was being done was published in the JOURNAL, and was referred to at their Annual Meeting. If Mr. Woodward had read his JOURNAL, he would not have been ignorant of what was going on. If the General Body elected a Council, they must trust that Council, or else dismiss them and elect a new Council that they could trust. He could only state that the Council had been occupied, and very much occupied, by doing what they believed to be in the very best interests of the Institute. As regards the admission of reporters at Business Meetings, it was undesirable in nine cases out of ten. Everything at Business Meetings that was of the least public importance was published in the JOURNAL, and any newspaper was at liberty to quote what they wished of it; hence there was no secrecy. As to the Council being secretive, he assured Mr. Woodward there was no reason for such a suggestion. The Council was only prudent and anxious to do what was best for the profession. As to the full assent of the General Body, when the Council had reported the negotiations they had been engaged in, it was always open to the General Body to repudiate their action if they liked. The fact was that members generally thought that what the Council had done was, on the whole, wise; they were but human, and they might make mistakes sometimes; but, on the whole, he thought that the practice now adopted was in the best interests of the Institute, and would commend itself generally to the feeling of the Meeting.

A MEMBER, referring to the constitution of the Council, said he thought there should be more direct representation of the Associate class, and he asked that it might be considered when the By-laws were being revised.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is new business entirely. If you will make your suggestion and send it in to the Council, it will receive consideration.

Following the proceedings above reported, Mr. H. W. Wills [A.] asked the following questions, notice of which had been given: "Whether any communications have been received from provincial and metropolitan architects asking the Council to take a poll of the members on the subject of the employment of officials in other than an administrative capacity; and also what action the Council propose to take in the matter."

Mr. WILLS said that his first question was unnecessary, because he knew the answer to it. The Council had received communications from certain provincial Societies, and the only reason they had not received communications from metropolitan members was that a certain reply postcard was sent out rather late—only last Saturday—and they had so far received fifty replies to it. In a few days' time he had no doubt they would have 200. The second point was really important, and the reason he brought it forward was because that, owing to the difficulty provincial members had in attending meetings of the Institute, it was quite possible to pass a Resolution in that room which did not represent the opinion of the whole body of members, and he thought it most important that on questions that affected them all, which affected the men in the provinces perhaps more than such questions affect themselves in London, there should be some power to take a poll, so that the policy of the Institute may be directed in accordance with the views of a majority of the whole of its members, not the majority at a particular meeting. It was with that object that he would ask the Chairman whether, in the event of a very large number of requests being received to take a poll on a special question, the Council would be willing to act on those requisitions. If they would, he would get all he was seeking for—viz., the opinion of the whole body of members on an important point. If they would not, he thought it highly important that, now they were going to have a new Charter, power to take polls on certain subjects or to give votes by proxy should be incorporated in the Charter.

THE CHAIRMAN said that, with regard to the question Mr. Wills had asked, the Council had no power, either in the Charter or the By-laws, to take a poll on any subject. With regard to the specific subject that had brought forward this request, the Council had had several applications to take the particular poll in question, but from the fate which clause (I) of the Report they had considered that evening [page 327] had met, it did not look as though they would have the sympathy of the Meeting in carrying out Mr. Wills's wish.

Mr. WILLS: I do not quite understand. I understood the intention of that clause was to prevent an official who was not a member of the Institute from acting in a certain capacity.

THE CHAIRMAN: The effect of that clause would have been to prevent public bodies employing their own borough engineer to do their architectural work.

Mr. WILLS: That is not my point at all. My point is this, which I thought I had made sufficiently clear, that I do not think it is in the interests of architecture or of those who practise it that any man—

Mr. OWEN FLEMING: On a point of order, is there any resolution before the Meeting? These are simply questions that have been asked and have been answered.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is no resolution before the Meeting.

Mr. WILLS: There is a point of explanation.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is what I understood.

Mr. WILLS: This is my point, and this is the point of the resolutions I brought forward which were not passed in this room, but which I think would be passed by the whole body of members if they were polled. My conten-

tion is that it is not in the interests of the art of architecture or of those who practise it, or of the public, that anyone should be given an official position which enables him for a long term of years—probably for his lifetime—to do a particular class of work to the exclusion of everyone else. Whether he is a qualified architect or whether he is not, my objection to men occupying such a position is the same. I am perfectly certain that any poll taken on the subject would show that a very large majority upholds me in my contention, and if that is the opinion of the majority of the members of the Institute the policy of the Institute should be in accordance with that principle, and not in accordance with a temporary majority obtained at any one meeting in this room.

THE CHAIRMAN: You can always override the temporary majority by giving notice under By-law 60 that a poll shall be demanded. For example a resolution is moved here and carried, and six members can require that that be relegated to a poll of the whole members. If that be done, of course the poll would be taken.

Mr. WILLS: I grant that. But if you will look at what my resolution was and consider the amendment which was passed on Mr. Riley's recommendation, you will see that it would have been impossible to negative Mr. Riley's amendment. Mr. Riley's amendment was only part of the question. I quite admit, if it is a question of appointing an official that he should be a properly qualified man; but I go further than that, and say that there is no reason why architectural work should be carried out by officials.

Mr. OWEN FLEMING: This is going beyond a personal explanation; it is discussing the question over again.

THE CHAIRMAN: If you wish, Mr. Wills, there is nothing to prevent you bringing forward by proper notice a resolution at a meeting and getting it carried if you can. If you do not get it carried, there is nothing then to prevent you moving so as to learn the view taken by the General Body.

THE SECRETARY: If you get a resolution carried in the wrong sense, you can then ask for a poll.

THE CHAIRMAN [reading By-law 60]: "A resolution . . . on any professional question shall only be carried at a General Meeting if there shall be present and voting at least," &c., "and if the same be supported by a majority of at least two thirds of those present having a right to vote and voting thereon. Provided always that when any such resolution shall have been carried as aforesaid it shall be suspended on a demand being made in writing, at or previously to the meeting by any six Fellows, that a poll thereon shall be taken by voting-papers."

Mr. WILLS: Is it possible for me to take a poll on my original proposition?

THE CHAIRMAN: No, there is no machinery for that.

Mr. WILLS: Then we ought to see that the new By-laws contain the proper machinery.

Mr. W. R. DAVIDGE [A.]: May I suggest that when we are considering the new By-laws we should also consider the question as to the number of times any one subject may be brought up in any one Session? It is unfair to members to bring them up to discuss a question repeatedly when it has once been voted upon and settled. The Institute as a body may decide a question once or twice in a Session, but there ought to be some finality. The Council in considering the new By-laws should take this important point into account.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is undoubtedly an excellent suggestion to make in the interests of business generally. Perhaps Mr. Davidge would kindly send in his suggestion so that it may be considered by the Council now that the Charter and the By-laws have to be revised. If Mr. Wills will do the same we shall be obliged.

Mr. WILLS: As to voting by proxy and a poll?

THE CHAIRMAN: Send in your suggestion in writing, and it will be considered.

Prizes and Studentships 1908.

The pamphlet giving full particulars of the Prizes and Studentships in the gift of the Institute for the year 1908 will be issued to members with the next number of the JOURNAL, and will afterwards be on sale at the Institute, price 3d. The prizes and subjects set for competition are as follows:—

THE ESSAY MEDAL AND TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS, open to British subjects under the age of forty.—*Subject*: "Function of Colour in Street Architecture."

THE MEASURED DRAWINGS MEDAL AND TEN GUINEAS, open to British subjects under the age of thirty.—Awarded for the best set of measured drawings of any important building—Classical or Mediæval—in the United Kingdom or Abroad.

THE SOANE MEDALLION AND ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, open to British subjects under the age of thirty.—*Subject*: A Custom House on the Quay of a Harbour.

THE PUGIN STUDENTSHIP: SILVER MEDAL AND FORTY POUNDS, open to members of the architectural profession (of all countries) between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five.—Founded to promote the study of the Mediæval Architecture of Great Britain and Ireland, and awarded for the best selection of drawings and testimonials.

THE GODWIN BURSARY: SILVER MEDAL AND SIXTY-FIVE POUNDS, open to members of the architectural profession without limitation of age.—Founded to promote the study of works of Modern Architecture abroad, and awarded for the best selection of practical working drawings, or other evidence of special practical knowledge, and testimonials.

THE OWEN JONES STUDENTSHIP: CERTIFICATE AND ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, open to members of the architectural profession under the age of thirty-five.—Founded to encourage the study of Architecture more particularly in respect to Ornament and Coloured Decoration. Competitors must submit testimonials, with drawings exhibiting their acquaintance with colour decoration and with the leading subjects treated of in Owen Jones's *Grammar of Ornament*.

THE TITE PRIZE: CERTIFICATE AND THIRTY POUNDS, open to members of the architectural profession under the age of thirty.—*Subject*: A Design, according to the Principles of Palladio, Vignola, Wren, or Chambers, for an Open-Air Theatre.

THE ARTHUR CATES PRIZE: A SUM OF FORTY GUINEAS, open to British subjects who have passed the R.I.B.A. Final Examination at one sitting during 1905 and 1906.—Awarded for the best set of testimonies of study submitted for the Final Examination, and for studies of Classical or Renaissance, and of Mediæval Architecture.

THE GRISSELL GOLD MEDAL AND TEN GUINEAS, open to British subjects who have not been in

practice more than ten years.—Founded to encourage the study of Construction. *Subject*: Design for an Elevated Water-tank in Reinforced Concrete in accordance with the Regulations of the R.I.B.A. for Reinforced Concrete.*

THE HENRY SAXON SNELL PRIZE: A SUM OF SIXTY POUNDS, open to any member of the architectural profession (who may associate with him any member of the medical profession).—Founded to encourage Study of Improved Design and Construction of Hospitals, Convalescent Homes, and Asylums for Aged and Infirm Poor. *Subject*: A Design for a General Hospital with two hundred beds.

THE ASHPITEL PRIZE: BOOKS VALUE TEN POUNDS.—Awarded to the student who distinguishes himself most highly in the Institute Final Examinations 1906.

The Prize Drawings for Exhibition in the Provinces.

The following selection from the premiated designs and drawings in the Institute Competitions for Prizes and Studentships 1906-7, together with studies submitted by one of the candidates in the Intermediate Examination, will be exhibited in various cities of the United Kingdom during the next few months under the auspices of the Allied Societies:—

The Royal Institute Silver Medal (Measured Drawings).—Stokesay Castle, Shropshire (3 strainers), by Mr. David Robertson (under motto "Swallow"), awarded Certificate of Hon. Mention.

The Soane Medallion.—Designs for a Large City Hotel facing a Public Square: 3 strainers, by Mr. Harold Cooper (under motto "Cameo"), awarded the Medallion and £100; 2 strainers, by Mr. Anthony R. Barker (under motto "Simplex"), and 2 strainers, by Mr. A. J. Pitcher (under motto "Urn"), awarded a Certificate of Hon. Mention and Ten Guineas each.

The Owen Jones Studentship.—Drawings by Mr. Arthur R. H. Jackson (3 strainers), awarded the Certificate and £100.

The Pugin Studentship.—Drawings by Mr. A. J. Margetson (3 strainers), awarded Medal and £40.

The Tite Prize.—Designs for a Loggia for Sculpture to screen the Blank End of a building: 3 strainers, by Mr. G. Salway Nicol (under motto "Vignola"), awarded the Certificate and £30, with an additional £20 from the funds of the Wimperis Bursary; and 2 strainers, by Mr. P. Napier Hemy (under motto "Nisi"), awarded Certificate of Hon. Mention and £10. 10s.

The Grissell Gold Medal.—Design for a Grand Stand constructed of Timber on a Race-course: 2 strainers, by Mr. W. A. Mellon (under motto "Royal Ascot"), awarded the Medal and £10. 10s.,

* These Regulations will be available on and after the 1st June.

with an additional £10. 10s. from the funds of the Wimperis Library.

The Arthur Cates Prize.—Drawings by Mr. W. W. J. Calthrop (2 strainers), awarded the Prize of £42.

The Testimonies of Study submitted for the Intermediate Examination by Mr. C. R. Merrison.

St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. Mervyn Macartney [F.], Surveyor to the fabric of St. Paul's, contradicts in *The Times* the statements which have appeared in the daily Press with reference to the condition of the Cathedral. Mr. Macartney denies having made any statements on the subject, and says that those purporting to have come from him are entire fabrications. When the Committee of Experts have drawn up their report it will be given to the public.

Mr. Thomas Hardy and Restoration.

Mr. John Hebb [F.] has the following in *Notes and Queries* (10 S., vi. 365):—

Mr. Thomas Hardy's first story, "How I built myself a House," published in *Chambers's Journal* in 1865, when the author was in his twenty-fifth year, is a very commonplace performance, and gave but little promise of the celebrity to which the writer afterwards attained. The only noticeable point about it is a parenthesis in which the narrator, in the character of a newly-married man, observes: ("It may be here remarked that Sophia never calls me 'my dear' before strangers. She considers that, like the ancient practice in besieged cities of throwing loaves over the walls, it really denotes a want rather than an abundance of them within.") A truly felicitous comparison.

It is well known that Mr. Hardy was intended for an architect, but it is not so well known that he early achieved some distinction in his first profession, having in 1863 obtained as a prize a Silver Medal given by the Royal Institute of British Architects for an essay on an architectural subject—namely, "The Application of Coloured Bricks and Terra-cotta to Modern Architecture," and in the same year (according to Mr. Sherren, but this seems a mistake) gained Sir William Tite's prize for an architectural design. Mr. Hardy appears in his early days to have assisted in the restoration of several churches in his native county, of which he repented in later years, if we may judge from his writings. His novel, *A Pair of Blue Eyes* (1873), deals with the mischievous effects of "the craze for indiscriminate church restoration," which was then at its height, and in one of his *Wessex Poems*, "The Levelled Churchyard," he prays—

"From restorations of Thy fane,
From smoothings of Thy sward,
From zealous Churchmen's pick and plane
Deliver us, O Lord! Amen!"

In a Paper by Mr. Hardy, read at the annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings in June last (of which society the novelist is a member), Mr. Hardy expresses himself on the subject of restoration in the clearest manner when he says: "All that I am able to do is to look back in a contrite spirit at my own brief experience as a church-restorer, and by recalling instances of the drastic treatment we then dealt out with light hearts to the unlucky fanes that fell into our hands, possibly help to prevent its repetition in the few left untouched."

The Imperial Society of Architects of St. Petersburg have made the following elections:

Honorary Members: Sir Wm. Emerson, John Belcher, A.R.A., *Past Presidents* R.I.B.A.

Corresponding Members: Banister F. Fletcher [F.], W. J. Locke, *Secretary* R.I.B.A.

MINUTES. IX.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

At a Special General Meeting held Monday, 4th March 1907, at 8 p.m.—Present: Mr. Edwin T. Hall, *Vice-President*, in the Chair, 48 Fellows (including 16 members of the Council) and 39 Associates (including 1 member of the Council), the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting held Monday, 18th February 1907 [p. 294] were taken as read and signed as correct.

The Chairman announced that the Meeting was convened in accordance with By-law to elect the Royal Gold Medallist for the current year, and that, as already announced, the Council had nominated Mr. John Belcher, A.R.A., *Past President*, for the honour. Whereupon, on the motion of the Chairman, the Meeting unanimously

RESOLVED, That, subject to His Majesty's gracious sanction, the Royal Gold Medal for the promotion of architecture be awarded this year to Mr. John Belcher, A.R.A., for his executed works as an architect.

This concluded the business of the Special Meeting.

BUSINESS GENERAL MEETING.

At the Ninth General Meeting (Business) of the Session 1906-07, held Monday, 4th March 1907, following the Special General Meeting above recorded and similarly constituted, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Alexander Graham, F.S.A., announced the decease of the following members—viz., John Nixon Horsfield, *Fellow*, elected 1905; Lewis Eric George Collins, *Associate*, elected 1894.

The Hon. Secretary having formally acknowledged the receipt of books presented to the Library, a vote of thanks was passed to the donors by acclamation.

The following candidates for membership were elected by show of hands under By-law 9:—

AS FELLOWS (17).

THOMAS BALLANTINE.
WALTER RICHMOND BUTLER (Melbourne, Australia).
ALEXANDER LORNE CAMPBELL (Edinburgh).

FREDERIC WYKEHAM CHANCELLOR, M.A.Oxon.
 FRANCIS WILLIAM DEAS, M.A. (Edinburgh).
 WILBERFORCE ERNEST HAZELL [A.]
 JOHN ROSS McMILLAN (Aberdeen)
 PERCY WILLIAM MEREDITH [A.]
 SIDNEY VINCENT NORTH [A.]
 HARRY DIGHTON PEARSON [A.]
 JOHN SANSOM (Liskeard).
 JOHN NICHOL SCOTT (Edinburgh).
 EDWIN SUMMERHAYES (Perth, W. Australia).
 JOHN ROBERT SUTTON (Buenos Aires).
 ARNOLD THORNELY [A.] (Liverpool).
 THOMAS FRANCIS TICKNER (Coventry).
 GEORGE WATT (Aberdeen).

AS ASSOCIATES (49).

ARCHIE JAMES THOMAS ABEL.
 WALTER THOMAS ARMSTRONG (Lancaster).
 THOMAS SIMONS ATTLEE.
 GEORGE SYDNEY HERBERT BRADFORD (Cape Town).
 ERNEST BARRACLOUGH CROSSLEY (Nottingham).
 THOMAS LAWRENCE DALE.
 HUGH ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE.
 NOEL JOHN DAWSON (Chelmsford).
 ALEXANDER COCHRAN DENNY (Dumbarton).
 COLIN MINORS DREWITT (Southport).
 PERCIVAL MAURICE FRASER.
 JAMES THEODORE HALLIDAY (Stockport).
 JOHN HORNER HARGREAVES (Manchester).
 DUDLEY PARKES HAYWORTH.
 JOSEPH REGINALD HOBSON.
 WILLIAM ASHFORD HODGES.
 JOHN NIXON HORSFIELD, Jun.
 CLAUDE ELBORNE HOWITT (Nottingham).
 SYDNEY JAKUES.
 GEORGE THRALE JELL.
 NORMAN JONES (Southport).
 PERCY HUBERT KEYS.
 HERBERT LANGMAN (Liverpool).
 LEONARD ARTHUR LOADES (Morpeth).
 ROWLAND ARTHUR LOVEITT (Coventry).
 CHARLES ERNEST LOVELL.
 WILLIAM GODFREY MILBURN, B.A.Oxon.
 PHILIP MINOR (Manchester).
 CHARLES LEONARD THOMAS MORGAN.
 ALAN EDWARD MUNBY, M.A.Cantab.
 NORMAN TOLLER MYERS.
 GEORGE NOTT (Leicester).
 CECIL HENRY PERKINS (Carlisle).
 ARTHUR PATRICK HECTOR PIERCE.
 JAMES CAMPBELL REID (Glasgow).
 HAYDN PARKE ROBERTS (Horsham).
 PERCY TOM RUNTON (Hull).
 WILLIAM THOMAS SADLER.
 ISAAC TAYLOR SIFTON.
 JOHN MYRTLE SMITH.
 DIGBY LEWIS SOLOMON, B.Sc.Lond.
 ANDREW KERR TASKER (North Shields).
 RALPH WINDSOR THORP (Headingly).
 FRANK JOHN TOOP.
 JAMES IRVING TWEEDIE (Ecclefechan).
 CHARLES PAGET WADE (Yoxford).
 FRED WADE (Bradford).
 ARTHUR FRED WICKENDEN (Maidstone).
 WILLIAM BARNET WYLLIE.

The Chairman formally presented the Report of the Council on the Resolutions with regard to the Question of Registration passed 3rd April 1906.

The Report was put from the Chair for adoption and voted on clause by clause.

The previous sections and clauses passed, on clause (G), Section IV., viz. "To extend the present chartered privileges of the R.I.B.A. making it the statutory authority for the education and examination of architects for admission to the Institute"—Mr. G. A. T. Middleton [A.], seconded by Mr. Percy B. Tubbs [F.], moved the substitution of the words "the profession of architecture" for the word "Institute." The amendment being voted on after discussion was negatived by a large majority, and the original proposition, being put as the substantive motion, was carried.

Clause (H), Section IV., "To legalise a Scale of Charges" was discussed and passed.

Clause (I), Section IV., "To require public bodies to employ a professional member of the R.I.B.A." was discussed, and on the motion of Sir Aston Webb, R.A., *Past President*, seconded by Mr. Ernest J. Dixon [A.], it was resolved that the clause be omitted from the Report.

The remaining sections having been put separately and passed, the Chairman finally put the Report as a whole, and it was

RESOLVED, That the Report of the Council on the Resolutions with regard to the Question of Registration passed 3rd April 1906 be adopted, subject to the omission of clause (I), Section IV.

Mr. Wm. Woodward [F.], in accordance with notice, referred to the nature of the subjects brought before Business Meetings, and asked that reporters of the professional Press might be admitted to such meetings unless specially private matters were to be discussed. Mr. Woodward also referred to the powers of the Council to represent the General Body, and, criticising the Council's action in the matter of the proposed County Hall, he asked that in the future such matters should be brought to the General Body before any action was taken.

The Chairman, in reply, defended the practice of excluding reporters from their private meetings, and spoke in justification of the Council's acting as representatives of the General Body, and of the necessity for their independent action on the occasion to which Mr. Woodward referred.

Mr. H. W. Wills [A.], in accordance with notice, asked "Whether any communication had been received from provincial and metropolitan architects asking the Council to take a poll of the members on the subject of the employment of officials in other than an administrative capacity; and also what action the Council proposed to take in the matter."

The Chairman, in reply, stated that the Council had received several communications demanding a poll to be taken on the question, but the By-laws contained no provision enabling it to be done.

In view of the revision of the By-laws contemplated in the Report just previously passed, various suggestions were made by members for amendments in addition to those referred to in Section VII. of the Report, and the Chairman requested that these suggestions should be committed to writing and submitted for the Council's consideration.

The proceedings closed, and the Meeting separated at 9.45 p.m.

